

Latest Sugar Prices.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Sugar
 Raw, steady to firm; fair refining, 2½¢;
 centrifugal, 36 test, 4 15-20¢; molasses
 sugar, 3 2-2½¢; refined, steady.

SUBSIDING EMERGENCY

LONDON, March 18, 5:40 p. m.—On the highest official authority the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the difficulty at Tien-Tsin between the Russians and British over the construction of a railroad siding in territory claimed by both probably will be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and the Russian troops from the ground in dispute.

THE PREVIOUS SITUATION.

TIENTSIN, March 18, 1:48 p. m.—The situation here could not be more serious. The Chinese are enjoying the spectacle of Russian and British troops drawn in hostile array with the possibility of bloodshed at any minute. Yesterday the English railway authorities put men to work building a siding near the station. The Russians drove them off for trespassing on their new concession. The laborers, who were roughly handled, returned supported by several hundred British troops. The Russians responded by calling out their whole force and preparing for battle. Upon seeing this, the British decided from their purpose of bringing back the laborers to work by force. General Campbell, commanding the English, and General Wogack, commander of the Russian forces, had a conference and both sides agreed not to break the peace for twenty-four hours. Information regarding the situation has been cabled to London and St. Petersburg. Intense anxiety as to the outcome of affairs prevails here. The Russians are intrenching themselves in their concession.

NEW YORK, March 17.—We read in the cablegrams nowadays of "the Lion and the Bear" of England and Russia, confronting each other on the railroad "siding" at Tientsin.

The cable must have dropped an "S." The Russians have seized and are holding the main single track of the railroad and its many sidings at Tientsin.

Tientsin is not a terminus, but there are large freight yards, a network of tracks on the road, which, when I was there, extended only twenty-eight miles from Taku to Yangtuan. I have the idea that Russia bases her claim on the railroad on these facts—and if you consider them you will see where England had a claim on the road and where she seems to have relinquished it.

The English force reached Tientsin ahead of the Russians. When the Russians arrived they were better equipped for railroad building than the English and the latter turned the road over to them to repair. And they did repair it in a hurry all the way from Taku, and while the Russians were repairing it they had to defend it against small parties of Boxers, who attacked them every night, for the other allies had gone forward. The Boxers had fortified the line of the road with small forts made of stone, and of the rails they tore up, and they fought to hold every yard of it. The Russians fortified the road, too, and had outposts every three or four miles along it.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WIRELESS LIMITATIONS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, in an interview last night announced that so far as known 200 miles constituted the present limits of wireless telegraphy. He said that he would not say that it was impossible to flash signals to Mars, but that he would prefer to see it done before attempting to discuss the proposition.



SHRINERS AT MOANALUA.

(Photo by Dr. Bonine, Saladin Temple.)

PACIFYING THE PHILIPPINES

ROMBLON, Island of Romblon, March 17.—(By mail from Boac, Island of Marinduque, March 18.)—The question of attaching this island (Marinduque) to Tayabas, discussed by the American Philippine commission since their arrival here, has been decided in the negative. The sentiment of the people was wholly in favor of forming a separate province. A population of 50,000 was represented during the discussions, and the commission has met intelligent delegations from all the towns on the island.

There are three hundred insurgents still in the mountains of Marinduque, but otherwise the inhabitants are anxious for the pacification of the island and to accept American sovereignty.

Judge Taft has announced Captain Randolph to be chairman of the various committees of natives formed to organize municipal law in the towns of Marinduque. Judge Taft has promised that the commission will return and organize the province of Marinduque.

Major Smith, commanding the American garrisons on this island, has issued an order requiring all natives to live in the five principal towns where American troops are stationed. Those natives who continue to live in the country will be considered insurgents.

A few insurgents have recently been killed or wounded near these towns and their supplies have been destroyed.

The inhabitants of this island favor a drastic policy toward the insurgents. The American Philippine commission will soon prepare a recommendation to President McKinley on the form and character of the civil Government to be established in the archipelago. The matter has as yet received only formal consideration. This port will be the capital of the newly formed province, composed of adjacent islands. It is situated at the mouth of a deep valley and has a splendid harbor. The people are thrifty and prosperous and there are no insurgents here.

Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry will be Governor and Captain Albert S. Williams of the same regiment will be Treasurer of the new province.

WRECKED BY CHEMICALS.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—A terrific explosion of chemicals in the laboratory of the National Carbon Works today partially wrecked the large brick building. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion, but was soon extinguished. Two men were caught under the debris. Both were rescued without serious injury. Loss, \$70,000, partially covered by insurance.

NEW TAX LAW.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—Governor Odell has signed the bill passed by the Legislature imposing a tax of 1 per cent on surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks and 1 per cent on the gross receipts of domestic insurance companies and 5-10 of 1 per cent on foreign fire and marine companies. Fraternal and co-operative insurance companies are exempted from taxation.

BRITISH NAVAL DISCUSSION

NEW YORK, March 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Last week, in the House of Commons, the military members had matters all their own way in discussing the estimates for the British army and in the case of General Colville. This week, however, the country's first line of defense will be the principal topic, and the naval experts will have a chance to air their opinions. Arnold Forster, as secretary of the admiralty, will make a statement explanatory of the navy estimates. His speech might be a very important one, considering the number of men and boys to be voted, a total of 118,825, as compared with 114,380 twelve months ago; and the sum of money required amounts to £30,815,500, showing a net increase of upward of £2,000,000. Mr. Forster is expected to make special reference to the question of Belleville boilers and Holland submarines. Over one million horse power of Belleville boilers has been paid for or ordered by the Government, notwithstanding committee experts did not consider the Belleville had any such advantage over other types of water tube boilers as to lead them to recommend it as the best adapted for the requirements of the British navy. The case against the admiralty authorities is not that they adopted the boiler in its infancy, but that after its adoption, and when other and better types were obtainable, the Belleville was still adhered to.

With regard to the question of Holland submarines there cannot be any reasonable doubt. If the admiralty should be satisfied with promised experiments the country will be committed to an expenditure on the construction of a large number of these boats, especially for operation in the principal colonial harbors, many of which are in need of more adequate naval protection.

TROUBLE AT BUDA-PESTH.

BUDA-PESTH, March 18.—Serious disturbances have occurred here between the University officials and the students. In consequence of orders issued by the Minister of Instruction for the removal of all crosses from the lecture rooms of the University. In spite of this prohibition, when the rooms were opened this morning the professors discovered the students had gained entrance and nailed crosses to the walls. The officials commenced to remove the religious emblems but were hustled and insulted by the students. Some of the latter, however, supported the officials, and violent scenes ensued and the lectures were suspended. The matter will be discussed in Parliament.

THE PORTUGUESE RIOTERS.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Lisbon says the prisoners, numbering about 200, captured recently in the conflicts with the authorities at Oporto and elsewhere, were removed this morning on board two war vessels in order to prevent attempts to rescue them.

NEGROES WANT TO LEAVE SOUTH

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Rev. Simon P. Drew, pastor of St. Stephen's Colored Baptist church in Astoria, has just returned from a trip through the South, made in the interest of his race. "My investigations in the South," he said last night, "satisfied me that during the next month at least 20,000 colored people hope to leave the South and come North to accept easy positions at salaries ranging from \$30 to \$200 a month. The people do not know the conditions prevailing up here. They have been misled by glittering advertisements, promising big salaries in return for their services, but when they get here what will they find awaiting them? Why, in a city that is cold to the individual without money, and, if he is like these colored people would be, without friends as well, his case would indeed be a forlorn one."

"I must state that I am not opposed to the Southern negro coming North. On the contrary, I believe it would be a good thing for him, that is, if he has money to care for himself and family while establishing himself here. What I mean by this is that he must forget Southern customs and conditions and be thoroughly adapted to the customs and conditions of the North. While this change is taking place he must be able to aid himself from his own private resources. The negro without a fair amount of capital has no business as far away from his real home as the North is unless he is capable of maintaining himself independently for at least six months of regular employment. If he has a family he will need private resources to a greater extent."

KING EDWARD'S TITLES.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of informing King Edward that he had no earthly right to use the title of defender of the faith. The argument came up on Mr. Redmond's question as to whether the title would appear on the new coin, and, if so, what particular faith was meant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that so long as the King's titles remained unaltered they would appear on the coins. Then Mr. Redmond protested and was called to order.

VISITING ROYALTIES.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—Dowager Empress Alexander of Russia will arrive here tomorrow and will remain until after the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of her father, King Christian IX.

The King and Queen of England were expected to be present at the celebration, but have postponed their visit until later in the year.

King Christian will go to Wiesbaden in April. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her consort are expected here shortly.

Minister Conger has sailed from Shanghai for home.

PROSPECTS OF THE BIG CANAL

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The important information was received here today that Nicaragua had denounced the treaty it made in 1880 with Great Britain for the construction of a trans-Isthmian canal.

The equally important statement was also made that Nicaragua had not denounced the treaty it made for the same purpose in 1887 with the United States. It is believed here that if Nicaragua had not denounced the old British convention, representations would have been made to Nicaragua by this time by Lord Pauncefote. It has been ascertained by the Examiner, however, that Lord Pauncefote has not called to the attention of either Nicaragua or Costa Rica the fact that in Great Britain's recent reply to the United States she maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in force. There was no obligation on the part of Great Britain to convey this information to Nicaragua, but it was expected as a matter of courtesy.

Nicaragua now occupies a very strong position, and one of particular interest to relations in the United States with reference to the Nicaragua canal. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it is true, are in favor of a neutral canal, but not to the extent demanded by Great Britain. Nicaragua has wiped the special British treaty off the books and has now no entanglement whatever, because Nicaragua is not a party to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The fact that Nicaragua has decided to let the treaty of 1887 with the United States stand, is of the greatest significance. While officials are not willing to discuss its real import, it would seem to indicate that Nicaragua is putting herself in a position to deal with the United States and remain unfettered by the English claim that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still alive.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—If the view of the Administration is supported by the next Congress, the President will be given discretionary authority to acquire either the Nicaragua or Panama canal route. This has the stock of the Panama Canal risen since the adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Hay had a long conference today with Senator Morgan respecting Isthmian canal matters and the advisability of reopening negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain on the subject. The Secretary is losing no opportunity of acquainting himself with the views of Senators on this subject, and the conference today with Senator Morgan is only one of nearly a dozen he has had on the same subject with leading Senators and Representatives since the adjournment of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

SAW DARK SPOTS

A Victim of Biliousness and Inflammatory Rheumatism Tells How He Became Free From Disease.

A recommendation that is not based upon experience is without value, but in the following interview the reader will at once recognize the force of advice that is the result of personal knowledge.

Mr. Ned Yerkes Hawley is a traveling man whose home is at 1928 W. Boone avenue, Spokane, Wash. He has recently had an experience of more than general interest, and in an interview with a representative of the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, he said: "In June, 1899, I became bilious and subject to dizzy spells. I had no appetite, my heart seemed to flutter at times and beat irregularly and dark spots seemed to float before my eyes. This continued for about six months. During that time I was troubled with lameness in my back and pains over my kidneys. I was under a physician's care and he told me that my trouble was biliousness and inflammatory rheumatism. I was in bed for over four weeks and did not seem to be getting any better.

"One day I saw an advertisement in which it was stated that a case similar to mine had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured some of the pills and within two weeks the inflammatory rheumatism, which had become very acute and caused me the most intense suffering, was entirely cured.

"You will therefore realize that I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cured me and I am so sure that they will prove equally valuable in other cases that I have recommended them to a great many people.

"NED YERKES HAWLEY."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Sold by all dealers, or sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

THE MYSTICS MAKE MERRY

THE punch was good, the dancing better, but the hospitality last night of the ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage of the Order of Mystic Shriners of North America at the Moana hotel was the best of all. The reception and the dance which followed the formal function was one of the brilliant social successes of the season and the visiting ladies showed that as entertainers they were equal to all demands.

At 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive at the beach hotel and were received by Mrs. George P. Sinclair, who is at the head of the entertainment committee of the fairer sex. Mrs. Sinclair was a delightful hostess and, although unable to appear in the dancing hall later, fulfilled her part in the reception parlor. She was assisted by most of the ladies of the Pilgrimage, all dressed in superb gowns.

By 8:30 the rotunda of the hotel and the parlors were filled to overflowing with city guests and Shriners and at that time Noble L. E. Wood of Saladin Temple gave the signal to form for the grand march. The gay procession, in which the red fezzes were prominent, filed through the promenade lamps and into the dining room, which had been cleared for the dance. In a burst of music from a native orchestra the caravan marched into the hall and later whirled away in an entrancing waltz.

Mrs. Warren presented Imperial Potentate Lon B. Winsor with a pot bowl and several native curios which were placed in his hands by the ladies of Aloha Temple for Mrs. Winsor, who was unable to accompany the caravan. Mrs. Warren made a pretty speech in behalf of the ladies of the party, who were gracefully responded to by the Imperial Potentate. Noble Winsor did not lack for words to express his feelings for the thoughtfulness of the ladies and made a speech which was one of the best of the Shriners' visit. His references to his home life and especially to the arrival of a new potentate just before he departed on this journey were quite apt and he sat down amid a storm of applause and laughter.

More than 300 people were present. The ballroom was found to be the most perfect in Honolulu, airy and bright, and it received its christening amid flowing bumpers. Most of the visiting Shriners and ladies were present. Among the city guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crabbe, Judge and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitney, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cross, Miss Andrews, Miss Hattie Perry, Miss Haas, Miss Farley, Miss Kate Veda, Bella Veda, Miss Cornwell, Miss Murray, Messrs. B. G. Hays, H. H. A. Peterson, Dr. Grimsman, Dr. H. H. E. Thompson, F. M. Brooks, R. Whitley, L. C. Ables and dozens of others.

Among the many Shriners photographed in Honolulu none appear more picturesque surroundings than those at the country residence of Hon. S. M. Damon at Moanalua last Saturday during the reception held there. The photograph is reproduced on this page.

Romance of Rio's Wreck.

The hero and heroine of a romance growing out of the wreck of the steamship Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco Bay passed through Seattle recently. Mrs. Gabrielle Le Houron, whose life was saved by Captain Ward himself just before the steamer reeled and went down, has become Mme. Mourry, and with her husband is now on the way to Dawson, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The first man to meet the beautiful French girl when the boat brought her from the scene of the wreck was Edward Mourry, a rich Klondiker. He fell in love with the shipwrecked girl at first sight. After a short courtship the marriage took place in San Francisco.

A Narrow Escape.

While some muriatic acid was being unloaded from the bark Andrew Welch yesterday afternoon a couple of carboys dropped from a sling and smashed on the rail of the vessel. The contents fell upon the wharf. One of the seams of the vessel was near the rail on the deck, at the time, and a quantity of the acid was spattered over him.

He immediately jumped to the wharf and ran for the edge, pulling his clothes off as he went, and jumping into the water as soon as possible. He staid in the water some little time, and was then assisted ashore. His back was badly burned and his injuries, while not thought to be serious, are very painful.

SERMON ON MISSIONS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Rev. Dr. B. S. MacArthur's sermon at Calvary Baptist Church Sunday was on "Missions." He urged a more generous spirit of giving, both among the rich and the poor, and commented on Andrew Carnegie's big offer to New York city. "Mr. Carnegie, in the generosity of his gifts," said Dr. MacArthur, "has started America, Europe and the world. He is certainly one of the most remarkable men in his acquisition and distribution of money the world has ever known. He has himself told me it required as much thought and effort to distribute money widely as to acquire it freely. His great gifts will stimulate other millionaires to maintain the pace he has already set. He is making heroic efforts to do poor. His act is a rebuke to many churchmen who profess a larger creed but whose list of good deeds is shorter. His act is also a rebuke to certain dangerous socialists whose words seem at times to disturb all our business and social relations. Thousands will rise up to honor the name of this noble Scotch-American."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

EARL LI HUNG CHANG IS DYING AND NO ONE IS READY TO TAKE HIS PLACE

Old Chinese Viceroy is Nearing Life's Close.

PEKING, March 17.—The health of Li Hung Chang is again a matter of grave consideration to the Ministers of the powers. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner, who visited Earl Li yesterday, says he is a physical wreck and apparently in a state of utter collapse, although mentally as bright as ever. Mr. Rockhill would not be surprised to hear of his death at any moment. The removal of Li Hung Chang by death or any other cause at the present moment would be very unfortunate. M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, said today:

"Li Hung Chang is a great diplomat and his influence with the Chinese court is absolutely unique. No other man in China approaches him in this respect. The influence is not temporary, but it is particularly effective at important moments in the history of China like the present."

Senor de Colonagan, Spanish Minister and doyen of the diplomatic corps, said: "The Chinese court could not appoint a plenipotentiary of the same caliber and having equal influence with the Chinese and the foreigners. Although many of the Ministers of the powers object to his political methods and regard him essentially a trimmer, nevertheless they realize that he is the best possible man to represent China in the present emergency."



IMPORTANT DAY IN LEGISLATURE

Is Dr. "Russel" An American Citizen?

QUESTION UP IN SENATE

The Limekiln Club Adopts a Rule to Gag Debate and Stop Criticism.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

WAR has been declared between the two political factions of the Territorial Senate and the result is as uncertain as is that of the conflict between Americans and Filipinos. Here we have the advantage, however, of being able to call time, and thirty-one days more of legislative deliberations will finish the local duello and the Governor will tell the lawmakers to go to their homes.

Senator White succeeded in amending rule 77, as predicted in our issue of yesterday, and now he can order his son-in-law, the sergeant-at-arms, to chuck out any Senator who might displease the great majority which meekly follows the ring of White's bell and says kokuia to Kalua's bah!

The Republicans retailed by disputing the right of Dr. Russel to be in the chair or in the Senate at all, because, it is claimed, he is not an American citizen. A very heated debate ensued and the Doctor left the chair three times, but was ordered back by Kalaupokalani and White, until finally he got his dander up and insisted on Vice President Kalua taking the chair, while the political medicine man took Kalua's seat. Then White arose and ordered his flock to table the resolution relating to the citizenship of the president of the Senate. It carried, of course. Russel returned to the chair which Kalua reluctantly left and to this hour it is unknown whether Russel is an American or not. He is most likely "nitsky," or he would have volunteered a statement.

The actual business of the Senate during the forenoon amounted to very little.

The clerk read communication from the House transmitting House Bill 17, entitled, "An Act relating to practice in criminal cases and amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter XL of the Session Laws of 1896," which passed third reading in the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1901.

J. Brown introduced a resolution to the effect that appropriations amounting to \$254,017 be set aside for roads and streets in the district of South Hilo. On motion of J. Brown the measure was referred to the public works committee.

J. Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"1. An Act to provide for the filing, foreclosing limitation and priority of chattel mortgages.

"2. An Act providing for the printing and circulation of biennial reports of Territorial officers.

"3. An Act to amend sections 51 and 52 of an Act entitled, "An Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department," approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892.

"4. An Act to amend sections 54 and 55 of an Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department, approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892."

Under suspension of rules these bills were read the first time by title and referred to the printing committee.

Then came Carter's resolution which made Nicholas R— (his real name is here, but is hard to set, even by a linotype machine) feel uncomfortable. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, it has been stated and upon information and belief it is alleged, that N. Russel, who has been elected president of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, and was elected as a Senator from the First Senatorial District of this Territory is not now nor was he at the time of such election as a Senator, a citizen of the United States of America.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the committee be and it is hereby instructed to make inquiries as to the truth of such information, and to report back to this Senate, with all reasonable speed, all matters and evidence pertaining to such information.

G. R. CARTER, Senator Third District.

Senator Cecil Brown supported the resolution, which was referred to the committee of elections for a short while. Then came the tabling, while Senator Cecil Brown took a chair on the veranda and lighted a fresh cigar. The reporters cannot hear the intermittent language of Senator Cecil, and it could not be reported in a family paper, anyhow, but he cannot be blamed for using it.

When President Russel had got back to his chair without explaining whether he is an American citizen, he pointed to his long clutches at Senator Carter and said:

"I will address a few words to Senator Carter. If you try to occupy the time of this House by investigating all sorts of street rumors against the statements of the official registering clerk, I think we might as well adjourn, because we will have no more time to do any business."

Mr. Carter, who probably knows more about parliamentary rules in the Senate than any other member, with the exception of Cecil Brown, arose, and in a calm and dignified manner, said:

"In the first place, your remarks casting aspersions on me should not have come from the chair, but should have come from the floor of the House."

In the next place, the certificate from the clerk does not state whether you are a citizen of the United States or not. I have taken means to investigate the records and there is nothing there on evidence of your citizenship. It would be a very easy matter to answer that. The motion was not put with the idea of taking up the time of the

House, but an investigation of this was thought to be advisable by myself, solely, and to allow the chair a chance of answering."

Mr. Carter passed a few scathing remarks in regard to arbitrary rulings of the chair, but he stopped abruptly, seeing the futility of making an impression upon the ignoramus who has been selected to announce in the chair as the presiding officer of the Territorial Legislature.

The Senate tried to get down to business then, and Mr. Kanuha gave notice of his intention to introduce "An Act to provide and regulate the sending of American youths to the United States to be educated."

Then Senator White arose and presented his celebrated "chuck-them-out" amendment to rule 77. It looks innocent enough when read, but there is a lot between the lines which a person not familiar with politics does not see. It reads:

"If any member shall conduct himself in a disorderly manner during any sessions of the Senate the president shall order such member to keep his seat and preserve the peace, and if he shall then persist in his disorderly conduct, the president shall have the power to order the sergeant-at-arms to remove him from the Senate, and he shall not be permitted to take his seat during the remainder of the day's session except upon satisfactory pledge given by him to the Senate of future good behavior."

The original rule demands a two-thirds vote to "fire" a member, but by Senator White's amendment a simple majority can "fire" a Senator out when he should chance to be in the way of the "whole push," represented by White.

Even Senator Kanuha, the tailor of the Kamehameha Schools, left the ranks of the Home Rulers and spoke and voted against "the father of his country," who is vice-boss of the Home Unrulers.

Then the Senate took a recess, and the wise men were really good when they met in the afternoon. It had been rumored that the Governor had signed that \$45,000 bill, and the chairs couldn't hold anything or anybody connected with the sack. Everybody was looking towards the door, awaiting the appearance of a message, and after a short discussion, bill 26, relating to extension of certain personal property from execution, etc., passed the third reading. Carter and Achi had their say, of course, against the Act, which is most injurious to the commonwealth, but the Kalaupokalani faction simply stared at the entrance door through which the welcome message was expected to come.

Then bill 37, relating to the regulation of fees for witnesses and jurors was called, and after a tiresome discussion it was carried by order of Senator White, who evidently wants witnesses and jurors to be under obligations to him. When he is not a Senator he is a half-baked lawyer in some village on Maui.

The following message from the House was then received and read at the rate of a runaway automobile, by Secretary Cayless. It says:

"I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 was concurred in by the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1901. Very respectfully, S. MEHEBULA, Clerk House of Representatives."

For reasons unknown there was a general kick coming. Achi was again swinging authorities (bouncing in calf). Kalaupokalani had his brandishing iron, and Tailor Kanuha his shears in a demonstrative manner.

Then the only White appeared after a cooling-off—let it be called soda—and at the top of his voice, called: "PAU! PAU! no more growling today I move we adjourn."

And adjourn they did without debate.

THE DAY IN LOWER HOUSE

Several Sensational Measures are Considered by the Home Rulers.

The House put in another good day's work yesterday and when the speaker's gavel fell at 4 o'clock one House bill and three Senate bills had passed first reading; four House bills and Senator Crabbe's G. A. R. button-fraud bill had passed second reading; Hoogs' bill to prevent the employment of minors in saloons had undergone the preliminary stages of amendment on third reading and will come up for final passage today with the Crabbe bill. The Attorney General had sent back Monsarrat's resolution relating to the removal of a district judge at Hamakua last winter, and Secretary Cooper sent in a request signed "Your Obedient Servant," asking for the House journal.

The House met promptly at 9, and Speaker Akina being sick, Vice Speaker Beckley took the chair. He proved himself a good stealer of legislation.

Wilcox came in promptly with a polite request for \$55,000 for Kauai roads and bridges and later Kekaula asked for \$19,000 for wharves and roads for Kau and Kona.

Kumalea's bill to educate youths abroad was sent to a special committee consisting of Mossman, Aylett and Makakea, over the protest of the committee on education that it was class legislation.

The House bill for the famous "\$45,000 for session expenses" was reported duly delivered to the Governor at 10 yesterday morning.

The Hoogs employment of minors in saloons bill was amended to permit the employment of boys in hotels but not in their barrooms and by reducing the penalty of revocation of license to the second instead of the first offense.

Kanaho's leprosy act was finally killed, as had been recommended by the committee on public health.

Emmeluth's bill to compel the completion of all street widening already ordered before June, 1901, was amended as recommended by the public lands committee by extending the time to 1905 and placed on the calendar for third reading today.

The Mahoe bill wiping out all of chapter XXXIX of the Civil Laws, relating

to gambling, was the cause of a warm debate. The bill had been referred to the miscellaneous committee, of which Mahoe is chairman, and they recommended its passage. The report was rejected by the following vote:

For the bill—Abulhi, Ewaliko, Hihio, Kaauwal, Kaulimakaole, Kanaho, Keliki, Mahoe, Makekau, Mossman, Nailima, Prendergast; 12.

Against it—Aylett, Dickey, Emmeluth, Gilliland, Kaulahoa, Kekaula, Kumalea, Makalana, Monsarrat, Paele, Puuki, Robertson; 12.

Absent—Akina, Haaseo, Hoogs, Kelikoa; 4.

On motion of Mr. Makekau, the bill was postponed to come up with his bill on the same subject.

The House then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon Haaseo's bill making the dog tax the same for both sexes passed second reading. Dickey appealed from a ruling of the Chair but was voted down. However, the day for third reading of the bill was not set.

Senator Cecil Brown's forest road Act, Senator White's court bailiff bill and Senator J. Brown's abolishing capital punishment all passed first reading. Senate bill 26 was reported to the House but went over until today.

A communication was received from H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, reading:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Secretary, Honolulu, H. I., March 28, 1901.

Sir: Section 55 of an Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1899, provides among other duties of the Secretary of the Territory that "he shall within thirty days after the end of each session of the Legislature transmit to the President, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States one copy each of the laws and journals of such session."

In order that I may comply with this section of the law, I respectfully request that the journal of the House of Representatives from the beginning of the present session to the present date, duly certified by the Speaker and the clerk be transmitted to me as soon as possible and that thereafter the journal of each day's session, duly certified, be filed in my office as soon as the official copy can be prepared; and also that sufficient money be placed at my disposal for making the necessary copies of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY E. COOPER, Secretary of the Territory.

Hon J. A. AKINA, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Placed on the order of the day for today.

The following communication came in from the Attorney General:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., March 28, 1901.

HON J. A. AKINA, Speaker House of Representatives, Capitol Building.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of House Resolution No. 53, passed yesterday, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to furnish this House with all correspondence between the following persons: A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, and L. A. Andrews, Sheriff of Hawaii; A. M. Brown and H. S. Overend; L. A. Andrews and H. S. Overend; L. A. Andrews and R. A. Lyman, from August 1, 1900 and February 1, 1901.

In reply I have to state that no correspondence between the officials named is in my possession.

I further beg to state that no correspondence between them in regard to their personal affairs, if any there is, can be lawfully demanded, either by the head of the department of which they are members, or by the Legislature, or any other authority in this Territory or in the United States, unless such correspondence may become material in a judicial inquiry.

I beg further to state that correspondence between the High Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff largely relates to offenses, the perpetrators whereof may not yet have been brought to justice, and that, in many cases, to make public such correspondence would, in a measure, defeat the chief object for which the Attorney General's department is established, the protection of society from criminals.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

E. P. DOLE, Attorney General.

That cleaned up the calendar, but Ewaliko's two bills relating to dog taxes came in from the printer and were promptly sent to the Finance Committee.

After listening to an unimportant report from the Judiciary Committee, the House adjourned.

STEAM TO FIGHT FROST.

Novel Invention to be Tried in State of California.

SAN JOSE, March 15.—Fruit growers of Santa Clara Valley are watching with interest a frost-fighting plant that has been erected on the place of F. G. Deane near Morgan Hill, south of San Jose. A frost severe enough to test the invention is awaited and many who have inspected it believe the problem of saving the apricot crop in frost-stricken localities has been solved. Should it prove successful, other orchardists will adopt the idea next season.

Mr. Deane's outfit consists of 400 wire baskets that are supported by wire rods about two feet from the ground. These are distributed throughout the orchard. Each fire basket is surrounded by a pan, containing water, which will generate steam. Coal is the fuel used. This is ignited by means of pine sticks soaked in resin.

The pans serve the double purpose of creating steam and causing the heat from the fire to spread out instead of going directly skyward. A thermometer with an electric attachment will sound an alarm when the mercury sinks below 32 degrees. The alarm bell is located in the house and connected by wire to the thermometer in the orchard.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

NEWS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES

SOIL OF ARGENTINE.

CHICAGO, March 15.—B. F. Snow, crop expert of the Orange Judd Farmer, returned to Chicago today after a six months' trip through the Argentine republic, where he went to investigate the crop conditions prevailing in that country. According to Mr. Snow, conditions of soil and climate in the South American republic make possible the production of meat and raising of grain superior to any output the United States enjoys.

"In the raising of wheat," said Mr. Snow today, "conditions gradually are becoming almost identical with those of this country. At present wheat is grown in Argentina over an extent of country covering as many conditions of soil and climate as exist here. The wheat district now extends fully 1,000 miles north and south and 200 miles east and west. This furnishes such a variety of soil and climate that there is never a complete crop failure or a perfect crop in all places, a condition which insures more uniformity in the production of the country."

JESUITS EXCITE LISBON.

MADRID, March 17.—Advices received here today from Lisbon dealing with the anti-Jesuit demonstrations in the Portuguese capital and in other parts of the country say:

"The Jesuits here urged a very wealthy young lady named Braga to leave her home and persuaded her to take the veil. Much excitement has been caused by a revelation of the facts of the case.

"King Charles consented to receive a delegation from Oporto strongly urging the suppression of religious congregations in Portugal and presenting a manifesto in favor of the establishment of a national church under papal authority, but with Portuguese priests.

"The Lisbon police have seized a manifesto in favor of the Jesuits and protesting against the demonstrations against them as persecutions. The newspapers continue to publish violent anti-Jesuit articles, accusing the Government of deliberately neglecting to enforce the laws."

PERU WITHDRAWS MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Some apprehension is felt in official quarters over the reported action of Peru in withdrawing her Minister from the Chilean capital. Although the withdrawal has not been communicated officially to this Government, yet it is accepted as a fact, since it is in line with what was expected to follow the action of the Chilean Congress in rejecting the plan of arbitration of the remaining differences between the two countries on the boundary question.

The Chilean Minister was withdrawn some time ago from Peru, so that the recall of the Peruvian Minister from Chile leaves each country without a diplomatic representative in the other. Whether this will amount to a complete severance of diplomatic relations has not been made clear by the meager advices at hand, but in any event it is looked on as a further evidence of the growing seriousness of the issues involved.

TELLS NEGROES TO SHOOT.

WICHITA, Kans., March 16.—Two weeks ago at Enid, O. T., a mob of white men attacked a lot of negroes who were innocently enjoying a cakewalk. Several white men and one negro were arrested. On trial all the white men were discharged, and Federal Judge John L. McAtee, who is also a Territorial Judge, discharged the negro on his own motion. He indignantly addressed the jury today, saying:

"I say to the colored men, defend your race. If the laws are not sufficient the God of nature has placed in your hearts the conscious right to protect yourselves, and while I sit on the bench if white juries cannot reach white offenders, black men shall not be punished by me if they defend themselves."

Judge McAtee sternly faced the jury as he uttered these words.

DIPHTHERIA THREATENS INDIANS.

KALISPELL, Mont., March 17.—Agent Smead of the Flathead reservation is in town and says that the Kootenai Indians as they come are in a fair way to die of rapidity with diphtheria.

Seven have died in the last week and many are sick with the disease, which is spreading rapidly. The white settlers are becoming alarmed. Smead has telegraphed the reservation doctor to hurry to the relief of the Indians. They do not know just what is the trouble and mingle with the dead and with each other freely. In this way the disease spreads rapidly.

Agent Smead says at the sub-agency at Ronan there are at present fourteen cases of smallpox, but they have medical treatment. There are several other cases of smallpox on the reservation at other points.

RIOTERS TERRORIZE MOSCOW.

ST PETERSBURG, March 16.—The riots in Moscow were more serious than was at first supposed. Several thousand workmen joined the students in erecting barricades and the workers were encouraged by a hundred female students.

The principal scene of the rioting was in the neighborhood of the palace of the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General. A state of siege has been established in Moscow, where great excitement prevails. Similar disturbances are reported to have broken out at Odessa, Kharkoff, Kieff and other university cities.

AN ENGLISH WORLD'S FAIR.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A World special from London says: King Edward has decided to signalize his reign by holding the greatest international exhibition on record in London in 1905. He already has privately invited plans and suggestions from experts in this class of work, but the scheme will not be officially launched for some time.

The principal difficulty is to find a suitable site convenient to London as Londoners would not tolerate the absorption of Hyde Park for such a purpose. It is reported that King Edward already has been assured a guarantee fund of \$10,000,000 by a coterie of his millionaire friends.

A TRAMP CRIPPLED.

ISLAND OF ASCENSION, March 13.—The British steamer Norham Castle, which sailed from Southampton, March 2 via Madeira, March 6 for Port Natal, Durban, with 22 troops and mails on board has arrived here in tow of the British steamer Tomarillo, from London, February 27 via Tenerife, March 4 for Table Bay. The Norham Castle burst her cylinder when 80 miles north of Ascension.

NEWS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES

NEW MAHDIIST DOCTRINE.

LONDON, March 15.—Advices received here from Mengo, Uganda, say there is considerable excitement in that part of Africa owing to the action of the Mohammedan Mahdi, who has proclaimed himself there as the leader of a new doctrine. The new prophet's name is Muludsi Uganda. He is middle-aged, wears a long beard and is of impressive person. He was the principal Islamic teacher of the former Uganda Mohammedan King, who was widely known as an Islamite. The new prophet recently spent ten days in solitude in a forest and declares he was visited by an angel who charged him with a mission. The prophet's new doctrine is mainly on Mohammedan lines, but Muludsi's followers are allowed three vices in place of those previously permitted.

ALASKAN INDIANS STARVING.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 15.—That the Alaskan Indians as a race are destined to early extinction is the belief of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, and there is perhaps no better living authority on the native tribes of the North. Jarvis is in Seattle on his way to Alaska.

"It's no exaggeration to say that 25 per cent of the natives in the Nome and other sections of Alaska invaded by the whites last year died of disease and starvation," Lieut. Jarvis remarked.

"Of course, with such a death rate, and I see no hopes for a much better condition of affairs to obtain in the future, the Alaskan Indians will soon become practically extinct. The history of all inferior races is that they die out on the advent of the white man. Mere contact with him is fatal to them."

MAY GET ISLE OF PINES.

HAVANA, March 16.—It is stated that in a majority of the individual reports of the members of the constitutional convention's committee on foreign relations it will be recommended that the United States be given the Isle of Pines and allowed to establish sanitary measures under the direction and control of the Washington Government, but the other provisions outlined in the Platt amendment will not be agreed to. The report of the committee will be an extensive document, giving reasons in detail why the amendment cannot be accepted. It is expected that the report will be submitted to the convention next Tuesday or Wednesday.

MCKINLEY AND DIAZ MAY MEET.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—The Mexican consul at El Paso, Texas, Mr. Malen, has returned from three days' stay at Cuernavaca, where he had an interview with President Diaz. He says the President is in excellent health.

There continues to be much talk here about President Diaz going to El Paso in order to meet President McKinley when the latter makes his trip to the Pacific Coast, but there seems to be some doubt as to which Government should take the initiative. Each President has a high regard for the other, and a meeting between them would be the first event of the kind.

RUSSIA COOL TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 15.—Parliamentary circles relate that General von Werder, who was recently sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg, this time met with a cool reception at the Russian capital, and that the private mission with which Emperor William entrusted him, and which was intended to explain away all misunderstandings that have arisen lately, practically failed. It is understood that Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, also keenly questioned General von Werder regarding the German attitude in favor of the annexation of Austria's German-speaking provinces.

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Controller Coler called at the Mayor's office today to confer with the Mayor regarding the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The men were closeted for some time. Upon leaving the Controller said:

"We have decided to accept the gift up to the limit. We will go to work immediately so that the city can accept the gift immediately."

JACKSON, Mich., March 15.—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$70,000 for a library if a site is furnished and the city provides \$7,000 annually for its maintenance. The terms will be met.

JAPANESE TURNED BACK.

SEATTLE, March 15.—United States Immigration Inspector Lavin today arrested fourteen Japanese who came from Victoria, B. C. by steamer and lodged them in jail. The men were heavily fined the funds required by law, but were taken before a board of inquiry on the ground that they were liable to become paupers and should be excluded. The board upheld this view and the Japanese will be at once reshipped for British Columbia. The inspector says that this is the first step toward stemming the recent strong tide of Japanese pauper labor.

SUICIDE OF QUANTRELL MAN.

ALAMOSA, Colo., March 15.—Henry C. Dorris, better known as "Bank" Dorris, committed suicide at his ranch eight miles west of Alamosa yesterday morning at sunrise. The family noticed nothing wrong when he went to the barn to feed the stock, as was his usual custom. The weapon he used is said to be one he carried through the war. In the Civil War he was a member of Quantrell's celebrated band of guerillas and with some pride was accustomed to show his intimate friends the saddle in which he used to ride under Quantrell's lead.

QUEEN SENDS SHAMROCKS.

LONDON, March 15.—The Irish Guards Regiment, stationed at Chelsea, was agreeably surprised yesterday on returning from church to find that an orderly had arrived at the barracks from Marlborough House with boxes of shamrocks from Queen Alexandra and a note, in her own handwriting, requesting the Colonel of the regiment to distribute the emblems to the men on parade.

FOREIGN SPIES SUCCEEDED.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It has been discovered that certain foreign attaches have somehow obtained possession of reports on tests of powder and shell at Sandy Hook. An investigation will be held to place the blame for the disclosures. The inquiry, it is understood, will be held under instructions from Secretary Hay to the War Department.

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WILL BOERS SURRENDER?

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Standerton says that the Boers are massing at a station on the Delagoa line and that the leaders are conferring daily at each station and at Pietersburg. Nothing has transpired except that the fate of the Boers who have surrendered is one of the subjects of discussion. The leaders are in communication on the subject of a general surrender with the Boer committee at Amsterdam. It is understood that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Boer commanders are holding a meeting at Pietersburg in Northern Transvaal to discuss the advisability of a continuation of the war.

DEATH IN STORE FOR DEWET.

Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between General Kitchener and General Botha, it is tolerably certain that the rumors of the inclusion of General De Wet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. General Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leaders are not known in full, but if the War Office is consulted the officials there would rather see De Wet killed in action than taken alive. One of the officials responsible for the direction of the affairs of the army said: "I cannot see how Kitchener can possibly accept De Wet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murders of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be death, and if such a verdict was carried out there would be a horrible howl on the continent and in America. And, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a brave fighter meet such an end. Therefore, we can only hope that De Wet will either be let out of the country or shot in battle."

TROOPS SAIL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Nearly 5,000 troops sailed from Southampton today for South Africa.

A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus of Lydenburg has been brought in, with his family, by Colonel Parke's column.

A Rome special says: General Fozzi di San Martino, Minister of War, replying to a question today, said there was no foundation for the statement that England had recruited men for the Transvaal in Italy. He added that the Italian workmen who had embarked at Antwerp sailed for Halifax.

From The Hague comes a special stating that Henri Rochefort is organizing a big lottery throughout Europe in aid of the Boers.

A Litton (Cape Colony) special says: The Boers passed through here yesterday morning. They looted the stores, seized forage and burned what wheat they could not carry off.

PRETORIA, March 17.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful. The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded and 1,000 captured and surrendered.

Owing to the heavy rains General French's transport difficulties are still enormous.

CAPE TOWN, March 17.—General Dewet's commando has been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

A BRITISH LABOR PLAN.

LONDON, March 16.—John Burns, M. P.; Thomas Burt, M. P., and other labor leaders are conferring in regard to the feasibility of the proposed federation of the employers' and employees' unions, to be known as the National Federation of Masters' Associations and Trade Unions, the object being to educate the minds of the employers and employees concerning the grave responsibilities which rest with them in respect to the expansion of British trade, to devise means to meet foreign competition, to send joint deputations of capital and labor abroad to inquire into the condition of other countries and to provide a federation where employers and employees may meet on the same plane.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Long has received from the board of which Rear Admiral Evans is president a very flattering report on the performance of the battleship Alabama during her final trial last week in Florida Bay. Her mean draught was twenty-five feet three inches. The machinery worked satisfactorily, with the exception of the horsepower cylinder—stuffing boxes, which leaked. The starboard feed water heater was shut off on account of the leaks.

During the tests of the guns there was considerable trouble with the primers. All the guns, with the exception of four six-pounder rapid-fire Vickers were tried. There were two rounds from each of common shell, with full charges of smokeless powder, one round at the extreme elevation, and one round at the level or extreme depression. The board recommends several changes and repairs, but, generally, everything is highly satisfactory.

ENGLISH LITERARY CRITICISM.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A cable to the Evening Post from London says: Professor Churton Collins has set the literary world talking by a vigorous onslaught in his book, "Euhemerism Criticism," upon what may be called criticism by advertisement. He says English literary criticism is rotten. Men—no write bad books are, as a rule, men who criticize bad books, and not half a dozen reviews or newspapers are left which these critics are not able to correct. Moreover, literary journals are absolutely in the power of the publishers, upon whose advertisements alone they live.

CAPTURES PIRATE JUNK.

TACOMA, March 17.—Mail Oriental advises give details of a sharp fight last month between an Italian cruiser and a large junk loaded with forty pirates which was caught prowling a small trading junk, a portion of whose crew and passengers had been killed and wounded before the cruiser reached the scene. The fight occurred on the coast

of Taichou, near Chekiang. The cruiser opened fire with machine guns as soon as she got within range of the pirates' junk, and bore down so swiftly that only eleven out of the forty were left alive when the cruiser towed the junk into Ningpo, where the live pirates were delivered to the Governor for punishment.

The Governor of Ningpo gave the officers and crew of the cruiser a handsome present of cattle and fresh vegetables. Six of the pirates were executed the next day, and the others were to be beheaded later.

MEAT CONSUMPTION LESSENED.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The German meat inspection law, absolutely prohibiting the importation of American corned beef, sausages, etc., which went into effect some time ago, has made no friends, according to a report received at the State Department from United States Consul Diederich, at Bremen. The law has been the object of very severe criticism in Germany, according to the Consul, and one of the most pointed arguments against it has been that it defeats its avowed purpose of promoting public health, because the resultant high prices of meat lessen its consumption, while the health of the German nation demands an increase. The fact that the meat inspection law has put the prices up is well established, according to Consul Diederich, and especially among the laboring classes is the loss of American corned beef at a low figure most strongly felt.

SUES FOR A WHOLE TOWN.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Suit to quiet title to nearly the entire business portion of San Pedro has been commenced by Susana Ruiz de Sepulveda. The land in question is part of the old Palos Verdes Rancho, which originally included 31,000 acres.

In 1820 the father of Mrs. Sepulveda's husband, Juan Sepulveda, obtained the ranch under a Mexican grant. It was deeded to Juan Sepulveda in 1853, and he in turn in 1876 deeded the property to his wife, the plaintiff in the present action. Mrs. Sepulveda claims the land not only belongs to her by right of her deed, but also has a United States patent, given on June 22, 1880, and dating back to the Mexican grant. The defendants claim occupancy and tax titles. Juan Sepulveda has been dead two years and his estate is in probate in the Los Angeles courts.

The assessed value of the disputed property is \$200,000.

NUGGETS GALORE.

SEATTLE, March 17.—Reports of rich discoveries of gold made since winter began in the Nome district were received here today in a letter from W. A. Abernethy, an experienced Alaskan miner, to Charles Sinclair, his partner, who has spent the winter here.

Abernethy, writing under date of December 10, stated that a few days previously a miner arrived at Nome with over fifty pounds of dust and nuggets taken from a creek in the Arctic district about sixty miles north of Cape York. John Dunsamuir, another prospector from the same camp, brought in five pounds of large nuggets and a considerable quantity of dust.

The largest nuggets weighed from five to ten ounces each and the smallest was half an ounce. The two men refused up to the time Abernethy wrote to divulge the name of the creek or its exact location.

AMERICAN CONSUL IMPRISONED.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 17, via Haytien cable.—News has reached here that the United States Consul Agent at Barcelona, Venezuela, Ignacio H. Bais, has been arrested by Venezuelan officers and imprisoned without adequate cause. This is the second time he has been treated in this fashion within the last five months, and he will resign unless protected by the Washington Government. It appears that several sums of money have been forced from him by Venezuelan officials under threat of imprisonment.

The protests of Mr. Bais to Washington seem to have met no response thus far. Three months ago Mr. Loomis, United States Minister at Caracas, made a demand upon the Venezuelan Government for an apology for the first outrage, but his communication was quite ignored.

PROTEST AGAINST VICE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—In response to a summons from a committee of over a hundred women, representing some fifty societies, a mass meeting was held this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and was called to order by Mrs. Ella A. Boelle.

Mrs. Charles R. Lowell presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. R. Heber Newton, John S. Crosby and Jacob A. Rys.

Resolutions were adopted which protest against the "illegal licensing of vice by official blackmail; against the imposition of fines and the punishment of vicious conduct," and calling upon the authorities to suppress vice in the city for the sake of the young people who are growing up surrounded by it.

The speeches were in accord with the resolutions.

AGAINST AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There is a strong movement afoot in Austria against the importation of American products, according to a dispatch received at the State Department from United States Consul Hosfeld, at Trieste. The expiration of the tariff treaties of Austria-Hungary in 1902 will necessitate a general revision of the customs laws of the country, and Consul Hosfeld says there is a certain every indication that the new tariff laws will be framed with a special view to prohibiting the importation of American products. A majority of Austrian retailists have no fear of American retaliation, states the Consul, because Austria buys from the United States more than she sells to her.

In conclusion, the Consul says that public opinion certainly appears to be with the prohibitionists, who are a well organized and active body.

DESPERADO ESCAPES.

WICHITA, Kans., March 16.—A dispatch received here states that Sol Temple, the desperado, has escaped from the Grant county, Oklahoma, jail, and before leaving the building disarmed and robbed the guards and took everything of value, including the keys of the cells. He was in jail for capturing the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff while they were pursuing him last summer and locking them in a deserted barn, where they nearly starved before being rescued.

LONG AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—The Plain Dealer tomorrow will say: Arrangements were made in this city today for an automobile trip from San Francisco to New York City, to be run

GEN. WM. LUDLOW ON THE TRANSPORT MEADE



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM LUDLOW.

and rendered valiant service during the remainder of the Civil War. He was made a Captain in 1867, Major in 1882 and Lieutenant Colonel in August, 1895. His subsequent rapid advancement was occasioned by the war with Spain, in which he played an important part. He was in command of a division in the Santiago campaign and upon the evacuation of Cuba became Military Governor of Havana. In the latter position he had to assume much of the labor and responsibility attached to the rehabilitation of the Cuban capital. While nominally subordinate to the division commander, General Brooke, he was charged with the exercise of all civil functions in Havana under the direct authority of the President.

Ludlow was for two years military attaché of the American Legation at London, and later, on leave of absence, he supervised the building of the new water works for the city of Philadelphia.

General Ludlow has a distinguished military record. He entered the Military Academy in 1860 and was commissioned a Lieutenant of engineers in 1864

as a record for time by Alexander Winter, who contested in the international race in Paris. The trip was planned by the Plain Dealer.

Two years ago Winter made the first long distance automobile tour in this country, when for the Plain Dealer he made a run from Cleveland to New York City, a distance of 90 miles, in forty-seven hours and thirty-four minutes, including a mishap on the way, causing a serious delay. The big trip just projected will begin about the 1st of May, and military documents will be carried by Winter from the department in San Francisco to the department in New York.

JEALOUS OF HER DOG.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Mrs. Fanny Burdett Steele, a society woman of New York and Chicago, reputed to be worth \$2,000,000 in her own name, tonight complained why she was not at the death of her second husband, Dr. Edward Bradley, who died in this city on Friday last. She says that she had the marriage quietly annulled on February 5th. Her aged husband, she declared, was the victim of the morphine and cocaine habits, and made her life miserable by his jealousy of her pet dog, Bradley, she declares, was penniless. She married him in Chicago last April. He took her to the Waldorf-Astoria, then to the Holland, and lived sumptuously. Her husband was wealthy, and she was surprised when the big hotel bills were presented to her for payment.

ARMY NURSE SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Root has appointed Mrs. Dita Hopkins Kinney of New York superintendent of the female nurse corps under the army reorganization act. Mrs. Kinney is a widow and graduated in 1892 from the training school for nurses connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital. She has been superintendent of the nurses in the Long Island Hospital at Boston and has been connected with hospitals in St. Paul, San Francisco and New Mexico. She was selected to be superintendent of the hospital that was proposed to be established at Nagasaki during the Chinese troubles.

Since the resignation of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee some months ago Mrs. Kinney has been in charge of the army nurse corps in the War Department.

MURDERED BY A MOB.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—A negro woman named Belle Crutcheff, living near Rome, Smith County, was murdered last night by a mob that visited her home about midnight. She was taken from her cabin and carried to the bridge over Round Lick Creek. Her hands having been tied behind her, she was shot through the head and her lifeless body was thrown into the creek. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that her death was caused by unknown parties. She was suspected of looking a pocket book of \$120, which had been lost.

CAVALRY SQUADRON RECRUITED.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reported to the War Department today that the first squadron of the Fourteenth Cavalry has been recruited to its maximum strength of 400 men, and that Troop 2, of the second squadron of that regiment, a newly full, Major J. N. O'Connor of the First Infantry is in command of the newly organized troops.

CATALONIA DISTURBANCES ENDED.

MADRID, March 16.—Quiet has been re-established in Catalonia through arbitration on the part of the Prefect. Many of the Spanish Embassadors abroad have offered their signatures on account of the change in the Ministry, and it is believed all will be restored, except General Leon y Castillo, the Ambassador in Paris.

and rendered valiant service during the remainder of the Civil War. He was made a Captain in 1867, Major in 1882 and Lieutenant Colonel in August, 1895. His subsequent rapid advancement was occasioned by the war with Spain, in which he played an important part. He was in command of a division in the Santiago campaign and upon the evacuation of Cuba became Military Governor of Havana. In the latter position he had to assume much of the labor and responsibility attached to the rehabilitation of the Cuban capital. While nominally subordinate to the division commander, General Brooke, he was charged with the exercise of all civil functions in Havana under the direct authority of the President.

Ludlow was for two years military attaché of the American Legation at London, and later, on leave of absence, he supervised the building of the new water works for the city of Philadelphia.

THREATS OF COMMERCIAL REPRISALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The official organ of the Russian Ministry of Finance today threatens that Russia will make strict reprisals in case of any raising of duties by Germany on Russian products.

HOMES FOR ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, March 17.—George Cadbury, the chocolate manufacturer, has presented to the city of Birmingham an estate of 418 acres, valued at \$300,000, upon which to build houses for the working classes.

CRISIS IN KOREA.

YOKOHAMA, March 17.—The Cabinet crisis at Seoul, capital of Korea, which arose out of the arrest of the acting Minister of Finance on charges of having plotted to murder a number of the ladies of the imperial household, continues.

KILLED BY AMMONIA FUMES.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamship New York reached her dock at 10 o'clock tonight, after a passage in which an explosion of the ammonia tank and a broken shaft caused loss of life and much damage to the vessel. As a result of the explosion fifteen men were overcome by the fumes of ammonia on Thursday last and seriously prostrated, two deaths following. Both victims were buried at sea. Several others were confined to the ship's hospital for some time, and one was still in the hospital when the ship docked.

FREEDOM FOR MISS MORRISON.

EL DORADO, Kans., March 16.—Miss Jessie Morrison's bond of \$5,000 was approved this afternoon and Miss Morrison was given her freedom again. The bond is one of the strongest ever given in the country. Miss Morrison still refuses to talk about the case, for which she was tried last fall.

COST OF VICTORIA'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, March 16.—The civil service supplementary estimates, issued today, show that the expenses in connection with Queen Victoria's funeral amounted to \$375,000, of which \$37,000 was expended for the housing and entertainment of foreign guests.

TARIFF AND ALERTNESS.

LONDON, March 16.—The Daily Mail, which makes a bid for tariff protection, declares editorially this morning that "the real causes of America's wonderful commercial success may be summed up in the words 'tariff and great alertness.'"

SECRETARY CUTTING'S WEDDING.

LONDON, March 16.—The marriage of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., private secretary to Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Lady Sybil Marjorie Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart, will take place April 3.

RETURN OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

SAN DIEGO, March 16.—The cruiser Philadelphia arrived this afternoon and anchored near the battleship Iowa, off Coronado Beach. On Monday she will come inside the bay to remain for some time.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES INDORSED.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 16.—The Democratic City Convention today adopted a resolution indorsing Mayor Jones of Golden Rule fame, for a third term. The vote adopting the resolution was 127 to 11.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who is well known here, is lecturing at Berkeley.

Impure Blood

Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy. Impure blood takes the very life right out of one. You just drag around at your work, feeling wretched and disconsolate all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you. Mr. C. Mundon-Cresdee, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking only two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I felt better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility."

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, and your food distresses you. Ayer's Pills cure all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

BURIAL OF HARRISON

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—In the center of a hollow-square composed of fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison were this afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate friends of General Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards, behind ropes guarded zealously by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads the great multitudes who knew him not as well as did they who stood beside the freshly upturned earth, but who honored him and admired him fully as much.

It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. There was no exception anywhere to the expressions that the nation had lost one of its ablest men, and the greatest man of his generation in his own state.

The services at the church and grave were simple in the extreme, all in most excellent taste and like the proceedings yesterday, there was an utter absence of friction in everything that was done. All was well ordered and well performed.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down a hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices. ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right. Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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SOIL AND PRODUCTS

"Irrigation in Hawaii" is the subject of a bulletin prepared by Walter Maxwell, director and chief chemist of the Hawaiian experiment station, and issued by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Maxwell discusses the climate, soil and other conditions affecting irrigation in Hawaii, and gives the results of experiments carried on by him for a number of years. He brings out some of the most interesting phases of irrigation problems in that Territory, and lays a basis for further investigations of this subject there.

"The precipitation of atmospheric moisture," writes Mr. Maxwell, "is very uneven and irregular over the surface of the earth. There are zones that are marked by annual deluges, and there are vast areas upon which rain rarely falls. These rainless areas are not confined to conditions peculiar to specific latitudes, but are found in the tropical regions of India and Africa, over the wide plateaus of North America and in other localities having widely varying climatic conditions.

"The regions of small rainfall are very generally distinguished by lands of great natural fertility. This is due largely, on the one hand, to the absence of great rains that leach out the elements that feed plants, and, on the other, to the relative absence of crops, which results from lack of rain. Among the food products that grow upon the earth today are regions that are naturally arid, but which have been rendered productive by irrigation. These tracts include the Punjab and other vast districts of India, the great basin of the Nile in Africa, and large semi-arid areas that have more recently been brought under cultivation in the middle and western United States.

LACK OF RAINFALL

"The failure of the natural rainfall to produce crops may be due to the insufficiency of the total precipitation, as in regions in India, Africa and other lands, where it does not aggregate ten inches per year, or it may be due to the seasonal distribution, as in other parts of India and Africa, in northern Queensland and some of the Pacific Islands, where a heavy and almost the whole precipitation takes place within two or three months.

"In some localities in northern Queensland the annual rainfall reaches and exceeds 100 inches, yet the sugar cane crop has to linger through an annual arid period which greatly reduces the yield, while upon the Pacific Islands of Hawaii, despite the winter rains, many of the most fertile lands would be useless without the prevailing practice of irrigation. Irrigation, consequently, is playing an increasingly important part in modern intensive agriculture.

"The history of irrigation covers methods of applying water to crops, including the greatest efforts of the peasant and the great systems executed by governments or corporations, such as are in operation in India, the United States and in the valley of the Nile. Certain of these systems are vast, and have been instituted under the pressure of meeting great emergencies. Today India is using irrigation upon a stupendous scale in grappling with the calamity of famine.

"Economic irrigation requires the consideration of physical laws which are unknown to the peasant, and which have not been generally observed in establishing the huge systems of irrigation already mentioned.

APPLICATION OF WATER TO CROPS

"In discussing some of the physical laws which underlie the application of water to crops and the evaporation of moisture from water and soil surfaces, Mr. Maxwell says:

"The movement of moisture is constantly going on. The simplest evidence of this movement is seen in rainfall, and in the evaporation from water and soil surfaces.

"The factors that have been given the greatest prominence as exercising a controlling action upon evaporation from soil and from the surface of water are the temperature, the relative humidity of the air. This view is simply unscientific; the examination is confined to the action of these factors during the extreme seasons of the year. There is no question concerning the greater evaporation of moisture from soils and waters during the months of summer, when temperatures are high, and the amount of atmospheric moisture is also relatively small as compared with the behavior of these factors in the cold season.

"This is demonstrated in many localities by the quantity of water that accumulates within and upon the ground in winter, and the droughts that obtain in the summer. There are localities and regions, however, that are so fortunate as to have the greatest rainfall during the season of greatest evaporation, and consequently of greatest plant growth. Setting aside the differences concurrent with the seasons and confining observations to the relative actions of the several factors during the months of summer, it is then found that the temperature of the air and the amount of moisture that is in the control of evaporation are dominant factors in the control of evaporation. As already said, they are factors, but their combined effects do not compare with the effects of wind. Not only in the matter of irrigation, but also in the location and exposure of reservoirs this fact is of leading importance.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS

"The bulletin contains an account of a series of evaporation experiments. Under the heading 'Transpiration of Moisture by Vegetation' the bulletin recites:

"The volume of water evaporated from the soil and the volume transpired by the plant during its growth are the controlling factors in determining the total water required in the production of a crop and therefore the quantity of water that is supplied by irrigation.

"Water enters very largely into the structure of all living organisms. It is not only the agent which makes possible the mobility of other constituents of the plant, conveying them from one location to another, but it enters in large proportion into the structure of the organism itself. Consequently plants and trees at all times hold a great volume of water, the supply of which is constantly replenished by the water taken up by the roots and as constantly depleted by the moisture given off into the air by means of transpiration. It is the quantity of water that we require to know something definite about.

"Experiments with the sugar cane have determined these quantities have been determined by the writer at the Hawaiian experiment station. The specific purpose was to determine the volume of water required by the cane at different

stages of its growth, and to come at a rational mode of irrigation. The experiment was carried out, as follows: Two tubes were used, having perforated bottoms, over which pieces of linen were laid to prevent the soil from going through or filling up the perforations. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of similar soil were put into each tub. The tubes were then set into galvanized iron pans containing water. The water was kept up to a certain level, which level was slightly above the point of contact between the soil in the tube and the water in the pans. The pans were carefully covered with moisture-proof oil-cloth to prevent any escape of water excepting through the tubes. The volume of water taken up by the soil in the tubes and given off was daily measured and recorded, and an equal volume restored to the pans. The volume of water that the soil could absorb and contain—that is, the measure of its absorbing power—was 42 per cent of its own weight. In tub No. 2 three pieces of sugar cane were planted when the experiment was begun, and nothing in tub No. 1, after which the water given off by each tub was daily recorded for the following six months. During the first twenty-six days the two tubes gave off like volumes of water, each one evaporating during that period 14,200 grams, or thirty-one pounds. After the twenty-sixth day tub No. 2, in which the cane was planted, began to give off more than tub No. 1, containing soil only.

SALTS IN SOIL

Mr. Maxwell discusses at some length the matter of salts in Hawaiian soils and waters, saying:

"The waters of the Hawaiian Islands are of excellent quality, provided, they do not come in contact with the sea. In flow or with soils having high contents of salts, due to the overflow of the sea at some earlier period. In some localities, however, contamination by sea water has gone so far that the water is destructive to vegetable life. In most instances the deleterious agent is common salt; in others there is a mixture of are-mine, injurious to plant life, and, in some cases, a mixture of salt and chlorides of magnesium and lime. The latter is found lying almost level with the sea level, where there are no means of getting these salts removed, their impregnation renders the soil useless.

"A considerable portion of the water supply for irrigation in the Hawaiian Islands is derived from the underground flow. Ground waters as a source of supply for irrigation present more elements to be considered than the waters of rivers or surface waters, which latter are almost invariably suitable for irrigation.

"In some localities, on account of the considerable proportion of certain highly desirable elements the contents may be very valuable for application to crops. On the other hand, because of the large amount of substances inimical to plant life held in solution, they may be quite unfit for irrigation. Numerous instances of the unfitness of some waters for plant use are furnished by other countries, and special examples have been found by the writer upon the Hawaiian Islands.

"In soils containing over 0.15 per cent of salt, unless a liberal allowance of some vital element, such as nitrogen, is present to force on the growth, the sugar cane is liable to suffer."

RICE AND SUGAR CANE

"The chief crops," writes Mr. Maxwell, "that are grown by the aid of artificial irrigation in Hawaii are rice and sugar cane. The lands used for rice are the lowest flats found at the outlets of valleys and close on the sea. Irrigation is practiced upon all these lands, but no means of determining the volume used per acre has been adopted, and data are not at hand upon which to construct a sugar production or relative speaking, a recent matter so far as the present volume of production is concerned. So late as 1890 the output is recorded as being 30,000 tons, while the production last year (1899) was 22,000 tons. The part played by artificial irrigation in the production of the Hawaiian crop is seen from the following statement: Sugar grown by natural rainfall 118,323 tons; sugar grown by irrigation 108,323 tons.

"The highest lands upon the islands are those lying toward and a little above sea level. In most of the districts, however, the rainfall over the low-lying lands, and especially upon the leeward side, is utterly insufficient to produce the sugar crop. Until the practice of irrigation was adopted these lowlands were useless, but they are, beyond comparison, the richest and most productive."

THE HAWAIIAN STATION

"In presenting a variation of his experiments at the Hawaiian station, Mr. Maxwell says:

"The Hawaiian experiment station is located in the suburbs of Honolulu and comprises five acres of land. In laying out the area into divisions and plots, special provisions were made for the use of irrigation water. The water supply is laid on by the city municipality, and it is laid on by iron pipes with very numerous faucet discharges. The distribution is made by means of rubber tubing, thus controlling the delivery at any place or time.

"The topography of the field is favorable for irrigation, its surface being relatively level.

"The soil is exclusively derived from the decomposition of basaltic lavas. There is a depth of fifteen inches of tillable earth resting upon a porous subsoil of chips of lava stone, scoria and black sand. The total mass of soil is thus relatively small, one acre to the depth of fifteen inches weighing 4,000,000 pounds. Irrigation increased the yield of cane per acre from 27,125 pounds in 1897-98, to 122,440 pounds in 1898-99.

"In the Hawaiian Islands sugar cane is irrigated exclusively by means of ditches and furrows. In laying out a field to be planted in sugar cane the first step is to make a survey of the area and to determine its contour. The notes of the survey will show the direction in which the furrows shall be constructed and also show where the laterals which feed the furrows should be located.

"Upon level or slightly undulating lands this preliminary survey is especially important. It requires great skill in locating laterals to so arrange them that the water may be distributed to the best advantage. On uneven ground the furrows are curved in order that the water may be kept uniform. The laterals are subordinate to the courses of the furrows and are drawn accordingly. A field or area prepared by such a method is made to represent either a whole or in its parts, a relatively level field, so that in considering the matter of setting the water onto the field in detail a naturally level area may be taken as a basis."

INDEPENDENT COUNTY BILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

required to attend at the new place of trial. He is required to advise without charge all officers of his county upon all official matters. His salary is to be fixed by the County Board and shall not exceed \$2,000 in the largest counties; not \$1,500 in the smallest.

If the District Court shall be without a County Attorney or he be absent, the County shall appoint one pro tem. He is required to attend on the Grand Jury and perform the functions in his county now performed by the Attorney General in Honolulu.

Chapter 7. County Surveyor—He is to be elected for two years, and shall receive a salary of not more than \$10 a day and expenses while in the field; he is required to make surveys ordered by the Court or County Commissioners, and for private individuals, and the fees for such services, as well as the fees, as charged by all other county officers, are minutely set forth in the bill.

Chapter 8. Sheriff—He is elected for two years and is required to give a bond of about \$3,000 to \$5,000, amount to be fixed by the County Commissioners. Coroner is to be Deputy Sheriff. In case of vacancy until a new Sheriff is appointed, he is required to attend on the Superior Courts of the county, have charge of the county jail, etc.; he is authorized "to command the aid of as many male inhabitants of his county as he may think necessary to the execution of his duties." The Sheriff and his deputy are prohibited from practicing attorneys or acting as attorneys or counsel in any court. For any violation of this clause he is to be removed from office. "The Sheriff shall keep posted in each cell of the jail a list of the attorneys practicing in this county." If he takes or receives any greater fee than those allowed by law he is liable to be fined as high as \$2,000.

Chapter 9. Coroner—He is elected for two years, and required to give bond for the sum of \$5,000. If anybody has reason to believe that the Sheriff is prohibited from practicing attorneys or acting as attorneys or counsel in any court, the Coroner will be required to perform the Sheriff's duties in that case. He is required to hold inquests only where persons are supposed to have died by unlawful means, the cause of whose death is unknown. He has the customary functions now performed by a Sheriff or the High Sheriff when acting as Coroner.

Chapter 10. Probate Judge—Elected for two years; has the usual probate jurisdiction; his court is a court of record, and he has a clerk. The Judge is ex-officio his own clerk. The court is to be held by monthly terms, as provided for.

Chapter 11. County Commissioners—The three County Commissioners to be elected for two years from three separate precincts respectively as near as possible of equal population. After the first board is elected, the County Commissioners are to make the precinct divisions.

"No person holding any State, county, township or city office, any employee, officer or stockholder in any railroad in which the State owns stock shall be eligible to the office of County Commissioner." Each Commissioner is required to give bond in the sum from \$1,000 to \$5,000, amount to be fixed by the Probate Judge. They meet on the last two days of every month, and may continue each session fifteen days in counties of 2,500 voting population; one week in counties of over 1,000 five days in counties of over 500 and three days in smaller counties.

Called by the vote cast at the last general election. Special meetings can be called by the County Commissioners. The three places in each precinct, posted in each precinct, in both English and Hawaiian, are to be kept in the County Clerk's office. The Board elects its own clerk.

"They are to approve accounts, disallow any or part of an account, keep a special book or entry for roads and bridges, have power to buy and dispose of county property, except the proposed sale exceed in value \$1,000. Such sales must be authorized by a majority vote of the people. They are to have authority to open or vacate highways, bridges, etc., establish election precincts, in each precinct township, and equalize assessments. They are to have power to change boundaries of townships and name the same; authorize the making of county maps from the Surveyor General's notes, and where incomplete to make new maps of their own, showing all local political divisions; to submit questions of expenditures in excess of 5 per cent of total assessed valuation, but the debt may not exceed 10 per cent. They are to have power to increase the tax rate to a popular vote. The rate shall in no case exceed 1 per cent of the assessed value of the property for any one year. County Commissioners are required to sit with open doors. They are required to provide for a court room, jail and offices for the county officers at the county seat until the county buildings are built; if the Commissioners fail to do this, the Court may order the election of a new board.

"They are authorized to provide for the erection and repair of county buildings by contract or otherwise upon advertisement calling for bids in a newspaper published within the county; also one newspaper elsewhere in the Territory. Sufficient bonds are required from contractors. The Board is required to annually examine the Treasurer's tax sales book and stub receipts, actually count the money in the Treasury; their proceedings are to be published immediately after each session in the county newspaper.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Chapter 12. Compact communities of over 2,500 people, as shown by the last census, and residing on land platted in lots and blocks, shall upon taking effect of this act become a municipal corporation. The Commissioners of this class are designated cities of the first class, and are to be governed as herein provided. They are invested with the usual corporate powers, but the purchase or sale of real estate exceeding \$1,000 in value is to be put to a popular vote. They are to have a Mayor and Council.

To organize such a city from the majority of the legal voters must petition the County Commissioners, whereupon a special election will be called for the election of Mayor, City Clerk, Police Judge, City Treasurer, City Attorney and Assessor and eight Commissioners. The polls for such election shall be open from 8 to 6.

The Mayor appoints, with the consent of Council, a City Marshal, Street Commissioner, and may appoint an Assistant Marshal, City Engineer, City Physician and such policemen as may be necessary, to hold office until their successors are chosen. The date for the annual election is left blank, but the officers to be elected are Mayor, City Clerk, Police Judge, City Treasurer, City Attorney, City Assessor, Treasurer of the School Board, one Councilman and one member of the School Board from each ward, to hold office for two years, and one member

for each of the Council and School Board to hold office for one year; officers must be actual residents of the political division from which they are elected.

The pay of all city officers is regulated by Council, and may not exceed \$1,500 a year; the Council may remove any city officer except the Mayor by a majority vote.

Chapter 13. Mayor—He is to preside over the City Council, has the usual veto power, is also the executive officer of the city, and performs the other usual functions.

Chapter 14. Council—Regular meetings once a month: are authorized to pass ordinances for levying taxes not exceeding 1 per cent on the valuation, open and improve streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc., issue bonds under certain restrictions, make provision for the redemption and perform such other local legislative duties as are usual.

For the opening, widening and grading of streets, etc., and for building bridges, sewers and crockeries, all the property within the city is taxed; expenses for sidewalks are assessable only against the property they front; paving, curbing, guttering and grading, after having once been brought to grade and for the improvement of squares and areas formed by the cropping of streets, the expense is to be assessed on the property adjoining without regard to improvements. Adjoining property is defined to be property within 20 feet of the actual improvements. City Council may not bear more than 7 per cent interest. There are the usual provisions for taking up these bonds as they mature.

Taxes and assessments are certified by the County Clerk; taxes collected by the County Treasurer and turned over to the City Treasurer; four times a year and oftener if required by Council. The Council is required to publish quarterly financial statements in a newspaper of its city; they have authority to impose a poll tax; license tax on auctioneers, contractors, druggists, peddlers, bankers, brokers, merchants of all kinds, restaurateurs, lawyers, notaries and like establishments, liquor sellers, wholesale and retail, billiards and other gambling tables, drays, hacks and other vehicles used for pay, hay scales, lumber, furniture or harness dealers, stationers, jewelers, florists, real estate agents, express, life insurance, telegraph and other companies or agencies, shows, theaters of all kinds for pay. Scientific lectures and entertainments are exempt; also "all concerts or musicals or other entertainments given exclusively by citizens of the city" (the latter clause evidently refers to "concerts").

The Council may establish public libraries at the city's expense. They elect a "President of the Council" to preside in the Mayor's absence. A city may hold and pay for eighty acres outside of its limits for a cemetery, pay for the expense of improving same.

Chapter 15. Police Judge and Police Force—The Police Judge is ex-officio a Justice of the Peace. In case of vacancy, the Council shall appoint another Justice to act as Police Judge; his warrants shall be served by the City Marshal, County Sheriff or any City Constable. Appeal from his decision lies to the District Court in certain instances.

Marshal of the city shall be Chief of Police, and shall be subject to the orders of the Mayor only; both Mayor and Marshal have authority over the policemen. Policemen may be removed by the Council for sundry specified reasons.

Chapter 16. Miscellaneous—Provides for the consolidation of adjacent municipal corporations and for the extension of city limits.

All ordinances must be published in some newspaper in the city, or if there be no paper, then in some paper written, circulated therein, or by ten written, or printed hand bills posted up at as many public places, or in pamphlet form to be distributed or sold. The usual provision for ayes and noes on the final passage of an ordinance; the City Clerk is required to keep an ordinance book.

TOWNS

Chapter 17. The organization of a town requires the petition of one-third of the qualified voters therein resident. The County Commissioners on receipt of the petition are required to investigate thoroughly before incorporating the town; no two towns in the Territory to have the same name; incorporation is by town meeting, open from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon; they first elect inspectors and then vote for or against incorporation—the majority deciding. After incorporation, inspectors are to divide the town into from three to seven districts, and elections are to be held the first Monday of each year; each town is to have a Trustee for each district, also a Clerk, Assessor, Treasurer, Marshal and a Justice of the Peace, who shall hold office for one year, but the Clerk, Treasurer and Marshal may all be one person; vacancies are filled by the Board of Trustees, who shall choose their own President; they are given power to have a seal, purchase and dispose of real estate, organize fire and hook and ladder companies, to appoint one or more Fire Warden, to construct and preserve reservoirs, water works, etc., and regulate their use; also the town officers that are possessed by City Council for the general government of moral well-being of the community; license various establishments, including saloons; establish markets, to appoint Street Commissioners and Fire Warden, purchase and lay out cemeteries, to levy taxes, not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent, to grant or refuse permits to sell alcoholic and other liquors; such regulation to extend two miles from the outer corporate limits.

Justices of the Peace have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of violation of town ordinances, and the usual jurisdiction of other Justices in civil and criminal matters. A defendant may demand a jury trial before a Justice of the Peace. There are twelve jurors who receive fifty cents each.

Section 13 of this chapter shows the code from which this law was written, parts of it reading "Any town incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska."

Chapter 18. Relates to appeals and criminal proceedings.

Chapter 19. Schools—Each county has a Superintendent of Public Instruction to be appointed or elected as may be provided, and to hold office for two years, under bond of \$2,000. He is required to visit every school in his county every six months, make suggestions to the teachers, and report to the District School Board suggestions for the improvement of the grounds and buildings; examine the records of the District Board of Teachers' associations, to attend the meetings of the same and the Normal held in his county, making daily inspection of such institutes while in session; hold a public meeting in each school district once a year for elevating the standard of education; have his office at the county seat open every Saturday, and if he receives more than \$800 a year it shall be open continuously when he is not absent on official business; keep a record of the mail agent and postoffice; of candidates for teachers' certificates, showing the number of years taught, standing in each study, expiration of certificate, etc.; register of his teachers, and when employed, date of opening and closing term, salary and grade of certificate; a record of the

semi-annual appointments of Territorial and County School funds, and statistical matter required by the Territorial Superintendent of Instruction, to whom he shall report four times a year, the number of school visits, time spent in each visit, number of school district record books examined, teachers' meetings attended, public lectures delivered, etc. Until this is done he cannot draw his salary. He shall certify to each school district, total assessed valuation of property in each district for the information of the annual school meeting; apportion the Territorial school fund, set apart for his county, together with the unapportioned county school fund among his school districts in the ratio of persons of school age. No district in which a common school has not been taught at least three months of the preceding year, shall receive any portion of such fund. He shall report to the County Clerk the boundaries of each of his school districts annually, and make a semi-annual report to the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, giving a statistical showing of persons of school age, length of term of each school, with numbers of scholars attending, etc., as well as of private schools; number of gratis scholars, branches taught, etc.; report of the condition of his Normal school, and of his Normal Institute; the number of colleges and academies in the county; the number of students attending; the proportion of appropriation given to gratis schools; money raised in each district by district school tax for teachers' wages, purchasing school sites, buildings, etc.

The salary of County Superintendent is based on the number of persons of school age in his county, and runs from \$400 per year for counties having a thousand or less such persons up to \$1,800 a year, cities of the first and second class being excluded in figuring county school population. He is to appoint persons to fill vacancies in the District School Board till the next annual school meeting. In case of vacancy in the office of County Superintendent the County Board appoints one for unexpired term. A County Superintendent must be a graduate of some institution of learning or hold a "first class teachers' certificate." He is to divide his county into school districts, and change the boundaries thereof from time to time in order to secure the best results, but no district shall contain less than eight persons of school age, nor shall any school district contain more than nine square miles, except in counties not enumerated.

Chapter 20. School Districts—When a school district shall have elected its district school board, it shall be deemed organized and such shall be a body corporate, and possess the usual powers of such corporation, with power to contract with persons, acquire and sell real estate, etc.

A new district formed out of parts of one or more districts shall equitably settle with the old districts.

There shall be an annual school meeting in May at 2 p. m. At the school house; in case the District School Clerk forgets to call a meeting, provision is made for holding it otherwise. Persons qualified to vote at the general election may vote at the school meeting; such school meeting has power to choose a director, clerk or treasurer, designate by a vote a site for the district school house, vote an annual tax not exceeding one per cent of the assessed value of the amount so voted to suit its wishes. In case the school meeting neglects to make a tax levy, the County Commissioners, on advice of the County Superintendent, shall levy a tax not exceeding 2 per cent. The school meeting shall determine how long school shall be taught the following year, but it shall not be less than three months, and whether it shall be summer or winter term. In case the school house shall, by mistake, be located on property not belonging to the district, the Probate Judge, authorized to straighten out the difficulty, subject to the usual rights and appeal.

Chapter 21. District Officers—The director, clerk and treasurer are first elected for one, two and three years respectively, and after that only one of them each year. For neglect of his duties, he may be removed and the County Superintendent shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The school director is president of the Board and school meeting, the Clerk and Treasurer perform the usual duties of such offices. In addition, the Clerk reports to the County Superintendent the statistics showing the County Superintendent makes a report to the Territorial Superintendent. The Treasurer is required to give bond for the amount he is likely to handle during the year, and he pays out on the order of the Clerk of the District such public moneys as may come into his hands from the Territory, county or school district. If a school district neglects to vote a school tax in any year, it is required to vote a double one the next year.

Sec. 22. No sectarian or religious doctrine shall be taught or inculcated in the public schools of this Territory, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the reading of the Holy Scriptures.

School district property is exempt from taxation.

Chapter 22. In every school district shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, and others if the District Board so orders; instructions throughout the county shall be uniform and in English. A tuition fee may be levied in certain emergencies.

Chapter 23. Prescribes the procedure for obtaining county teachers' certificates, which are three grades. The first grade requires passing an examination in the ordinary branches above enumerated, and United States history, bookkeeping, physiology and hygiene, civil government, pedagogy, natural philosophy; the applicant must be 18 years old and have taught school successfully for three months prior to taking examination; his examination papers must show an average of 90 per cent or more, but no branches below 70. Second grade certificate requires a person to be 18 years old, pass an examination averaging not less than 80 per cent with no branch below 60. Third grade certificate requires passing examination in the ordinary branches only on an average of not less than 70 per cent with no branch below 50. Certificates are good only in the county for which they are issued, but first grade certificates may be indorsed for another county. Certificates may be revoked on the grounds of immorality or other cause. Temporary certificates may be issued at the request of the District Board by the County Superintendent until the next regular examination. No certificate may be issued except as above stated for temporary emergency, except upon examination as above provided.

Chapter 24. Relates to the issuing of school district bonds under certain restrictions.

Chapter 25. City School District—Each city of the first class is a school district in itself, has a Board of Education elected by popular vote on a separate ballot. The City Boards have power to make their own rules, maintain a system of grade of schools, establish a High School if they think necessary and control the school and school property of the city. Each city elects a member of the School Board. The Board elects a president and vice president and clerk. Treasurer of the School Board is elected by a popular vote. The Board may elect a City Superintendent of the Schools, whose duties in the city are similar to those of the County Superintendent in the county. The Board of Education will meet monthly and make an annual report, which shall be published in the newspaper of the city. Expenditures exceeding \$200 are required to be contracted for. Bonds may be voted by the people of the city for school purposes at a special election held for that purpose.

Chapter 26. Provides a procedure in the case of a formation of a new county. Chapter 27. Provides for the salaries of the county officers: Clerk \$2,500 per year, Sheriff \$4,500, Treasurer \$3,500, Register of Deeds \$3,000, Probate Judge \$2,500, Surveyor \$2,500, Coroner \$1,000, Assessor \$1,200, County Superintendent of Public Instruction \$2,000, members of the Board of County Commissioners \$10 for time actually engaged in county business; when sitting as a Board of Equalization \$20, in addition to the regular fee for attending such meetings, and while examining any county works, mileage at 10 cents a mile; salary payable monthly.

Chapter 28. Fees in all cases paid into the county are fixed at rates generally lower than those now in existence. Fees of the following officers are enumerated: Clerks of the County Courts and of the Supreme Court; Sheriff, Probate Judge, Register of Deeds, recording papers, first folio 25 cents, additional folios 10 cents; certificate of filing 25 cents, entry on index 25 cents, copy of records per folio 10 cents, recording town plats of 100 lots or less \$10, additional 100 lots \$5, filing papers 25 cents. Also fees to be charged by County Treasurer, Surveyor, Notary Public. Lower rates, as provided, for discharged soldiers and seamen, widows, orphans and legal representatives thereof. Fees are fixed for Coroners, Commissioners for the partition of real estate, Appraisers and civil actions, Justices of the Peace, Constables, witnesses, and jurors.

Section 29 provides that "any officer who shall overcharge may be fined \$5 for each offense. A folio is defined as 100 words, figures being counted as one word. 'No fees allowed by this Act shall be due or demanded until the services for which such fees are chargeable have been performed.' This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1901."

Section 30 provides that "any officer who shall overcharge may be fined \$5 for each offense. A folio is defined as 100 words, figures being counted as one word. 'No fees allowed by this Act shall be due or demanded until the services for which such fees are chargeable have been performed.' This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1901."

LIVE NEWS FROM GUAM

Charlie Lambert of the local police force has received a letter from his niece, who resides in Agaña, Guam. The following are interesting extracts:

"Grip has been epidemic in Guam for the last two months. It is very severe on the natives because they are very careless with themselves. When they are sick they will not go to the Government doctor until they are afraid they are going to die.

"Grip here starts with a slight cold and many old persons and children have died from it. When they first catch cold they won't keep warm. The women wear a very thin waist with low neck and large flowing sleeves, from morning to night, and never wash or change their dress before going to sleep.

"They all march down to the river with their queer washing boards and clothes on their heads, every morning and afternoon. They never go between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. because they say that if they do they will surely die.

"Little children sick this evening and dead tomorrow morning and it is very hard for the little ones to hold on, as the sickness comes very suddenly. The Roman Catholic church bell has been ringing every day for funerals for quite a time past.

"When there is a case of grip in a house the victim lives right on with his fellows and generally the whole household gets sick. In some houses twenty people live. I do not think there is a person living on this small spot of land that can say he has not had the grip. When two or three are sick in one house the doctor sends medicine and the people of the house divide it and change it as they think best.

"We have had wind and rain storms and a typhoon. Every house was blown down. Of course you know the houses here are not as strongly built as in Honolulu. The top of the palace was left open and everything inside got soaking wet and the Governor Major and his wife had to go elsewhere till the place was fixed up. During the storm the American soldiers went in their rain-coats and escorted the people from their houses into temporary shelter. At one time the sea and river flooded the land and the water in the street was over knee deep and in some places neck deep and every house was full of water.

"The soldiers took the natives to their recreation hall, Officers' club and other places in the evening, and biscuits, beef and coffee were distributed. No one was killed or drowned during the storm, but on the other side of the island, about fifteen miles from here, the sea was so strong that twenty-nine persons were lost.

"The natives were greatly frightened and said that God was angry with them for having so many wooden saints, instead of worshipping Him who was the true God. Each house has four or five saints and every person is named after the saints, man and woman.

"The ice plant is finished and has been opened."

ANTEDATED CIVILIZATION

Before civilized man had heard or dreamed of it, Kikapoo Indian Oil was healing the wounds, relieving and curing the aches and pains of the Red Man. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, and he will insist on getting the genuine Kikapoo Indian Oil. Hobson Drug Company, agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

John McLean died suddenly and in great pain on Monday night. He was seized with spasms a little while after he had dined, and died hardly an hour afterwards. Heart failure caused death. Mr. McLean was a thin man, and a well known kamaaina.

RUSSEL OFF HIS DAIS

Reorganization Bill Appears in House—Dog Tax Reduced.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Governor Dole signed the Senate and House appropriations bill yesterday morning. The Act, as published this morning in the Advertiser, calls for \$45,000 with which to pay the expenses of both branches of the Legislature for the regular session of sixty days.

The funds become available immediately after publication if there is that amount of loose change lying around in the Territorial Treasury vaults.

Governor Dole relies upon section 1, chapter 1, of the Civil Laws of 1897, which reads: "No written law shall be obligatory without being first printed and made public."

This section was not repealed by the Organic Act, although the two following sections were annulled. These provided for the promulgation of all laws by publication as heretofore. The first section not being annulled, Governor Dole by his act in having the first bill of the First Territorial Legislature published in a newspaper, is of the opinion that the old method still holds good.

Act 1 is entitled "An Act to Appropriates Money for the Expenses of Defraying the Expenses of the Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the Year 1901 From the Public Treasury."

Section 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of Forty-five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000) from the Public Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 27th day of March, A. D. 1901.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

It will be observed that the Act as finally presented to the Governor for signature spells the word "Forty" without a "u," as the House would have it.

THE Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and from the aspect of the majority members it was easy to see that a surprise party would be the order of the day. Brown of Hilo and Kaohi looked as if the kahuna bill had passed in the lower house. White's face indicated that the Governor had not yet signed the "dough" bill, and Kanuha was dressed in a white suit and a smile made at his tailor establishment at the Kamehameha schools.

Prayers were said and those familiar with local political bodies noticed that Chaplain Kekipi did not work along the lines of the Greek church.

The minutes were read. Every available chair in the hall was occupied. President Russel sat in his chair looking as stern as they do in Siberia when it is a cold day, and it was possible to hear a pin drop to the floor when the great leader, Kalaauokalani, "The Father of His Country," arose. It was an awful moment and a sigh of relief was very audible when the great law-maker simply reported for the printing committee to the effect that Senate bill 50 had been printed and was ready for distribution.

The catastrophe was avoided for the moment and no display of anxiety was shown when Senator White arose and on behalf of the committee on claims (this relates to fire claims) asked for further time, stating that the intention of the Senate committee was to call in individual claimants and the private committees formed by Japanese, Hawaiians, Portuguese and other sufferers from the bubonic plague fire and consult with them.

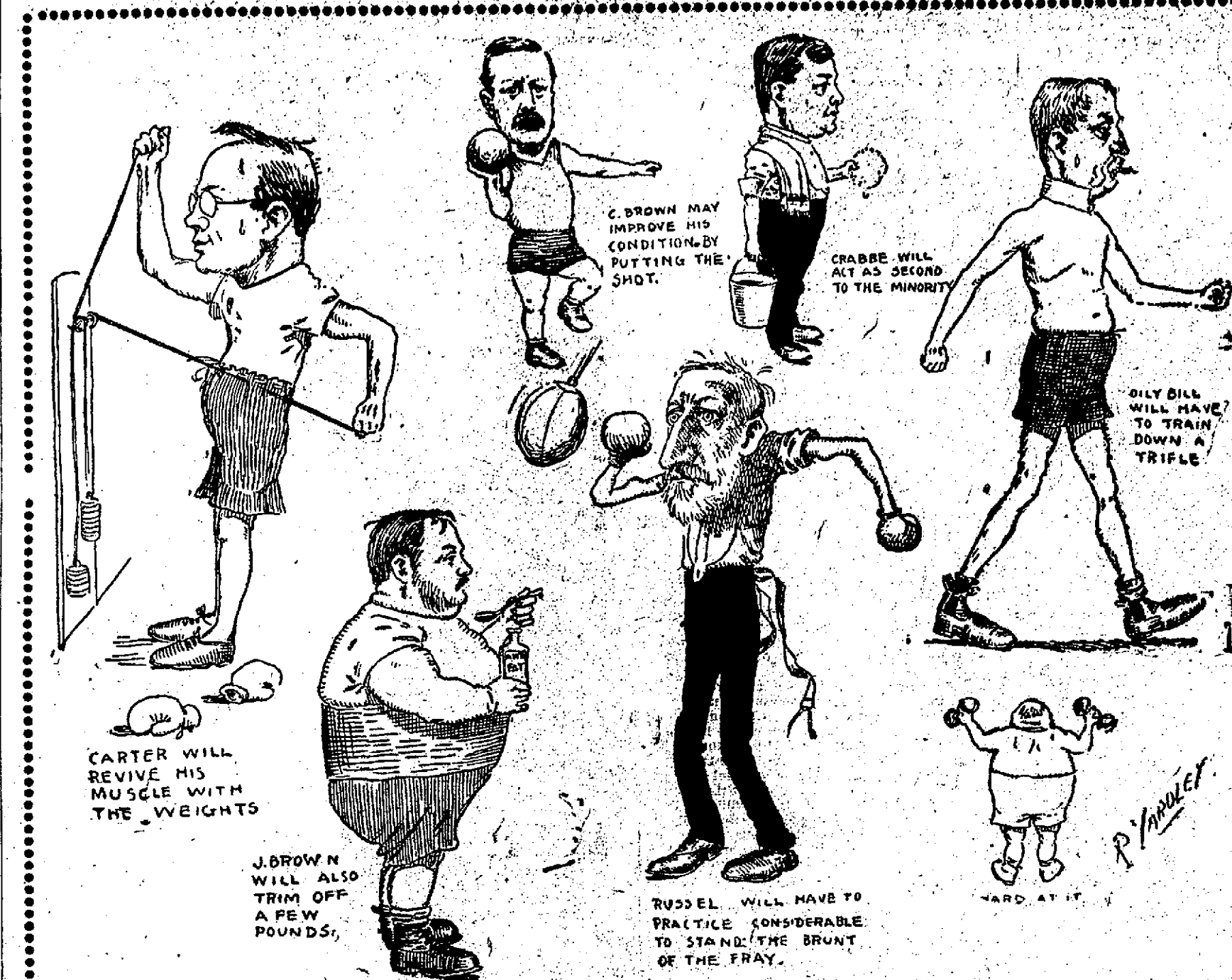
Mr. Baldwin thought that such a movement would amount to the special committee constituting itself a court of claims, and Cecil Brown remarked that he didn't propose to sit in his Senatorial chair for the balance of his life listening to a report embodying the individual claims of every Tagosoko, Ah Shuay or Kanakanui. He held that there wasn't room in the official buildings to hold the claimants who would appear before the committee. All the committee had to do was to consider the bill before them and report on the merits of it.

Senator Baldwin poured oil on the troubled waters by saying that nobody wanted to prevent an extension of time to the committee to report, and Kaohi got excited and talked a great deal of nonsense until at 10:45 the president found out that there was nothing before the house.

That something was brewing was very perceptible and an ominous silence prevailed when the President stood up and read in English the following communication:

Senate Chamber, March 27, 1901.

To the Senate: Having repeatedly called the attention of this body to the fact that the short time accorded to the Legislature is wasted in debate on trivial matters which are of no interest to the people of this Territory while the passage of measures which were promised by all the political parties are delayed; that little or no work is being done by the several committees, as evidenced by failure to promptly report; that, as a whole, the Senate is practically, an inefficient body, and that the short time remaining in which to perform the responsible duties with which we are entrusted will prove utterly fruitless if



THE KIND OF TRAINING FOR THIS LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Some Important Legislation and Appearance of the County Government Bill.

THE House yesterday passed the Haabee bill reducing the tax on female dogs to one dollar by the vote of 23 to 6. Gillilan, Aylett and Monsarrat voting with the Independents and the six against it being Republicans. They also passed the Hoogs bill to prevent the employment of minors in saloons by a vote of 25 to 3, which was a striking illustration of the good feeling which exists in the House between the two parties. One of the three opposed to the bill was a Republican—Gillilan—and of the other two, Paale's vote was a surprise, but Kanoho was expected to be "again it," as he seems to be towards most every question. The House got even with him later by tabling his resolution to instruct the special committee on taxation to hurry up and report his bill abolishing personal taxes. He claimed people were being arrested on Hawaii for not paying their poll tax, but Makakau questioned the statement and Kanoho was vigorously set on.

Senator Crabbe's bill on the G. A. R. button fraud was about to pass on third reading when Robertson detected a vital error, and it was amended and placed on the calendar for today. Mr. Emmelhuth's bill to limit the date under which present plans for street widening could be completed met the same fate. Both bills will probably pass today.

The Independent county bill was brought in from the printer and promptly referred to a special committee of seven to be appointed today. The other bills which came up for second reading were:

Senator Cecil Brown's forest roads bill; sent to committee on agriculture and manufactures. Senator John Brown's bill to abolish capital punishment; referred to judiciary committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The following Senate bills were passed on first reading:

Kalaauokalani's personal property exemption bill and Senate bill No. 37, entitled, "An act to regulate the fees of witnesses and jurors." This bill will come up for second reading today, although it was only received in the House this morning.

One new House bill was introduced—No. 73, by Ewaliko, relating to the Olan reservation.

For some reason the Cooper communication relating to the journal was put off another day. Paale got in a resolution to deny the secretary's request for the daily journal, but it went over with the communication until today. The Republicans had evidently caucused on the matter as well as the Independents, for Dickey (Rep.) moved the granting of the request as soon as the matter was reached on the order of business. Kumalae (Rep.) seconded the motion with equal promptness. It was apparently this move that disconcerted the Home Rulers and caused Makakau to follow up Paale's resolution with the motion to postpone. There will likely be plenty of oratory turned loose on the subject today.

However, the Independents got in one punch at the Territorial Government in the form of a resolution by Emmelhuth again calling on the Governor for the records from July 7, 1898, to June 30, 1900, which was adopted without debate.

The Paale resolution reads as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the request of the Honorable Secretary of the Territory for a certified copy of the journal of the present session of the Legislature to the 25th day of the current month, and that thereafter the journal of each day's session duly certified be filed in his office as soon as the same can be prepared; and, also, that sufficient money be placed at his disposal for making the necessary copies of the same, be and the same is hereby denied.

House resolution No. 75, by Mr. Emmelhuth, read as follows:

Whereas, the Governor of this Territory has returned to this House a por-

tion of a certain resolution introduced on the 12th inst., and duly passed by this House—the Governor stating that the request was too sweeping etc.; and, Whereas, the information sought is of a character properly within the province of this House to enquire into, consider, pass on and ratify or reject accordingly, as the law and the sense of this House may determine; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the resolution herein referred to and hereto attached be amended by inserting the words "if not inconsistent with the public service" after the word "requested," so the same shall read "is hereby requested, if not inconsistent with the public service, to furnish this House with the following," etc.; and

That the clerk of this House certify to the Governor of this Territory the resolution as hereby amended.

The resolution referred to the second request of which the Governor advised the House that he would accede to as soon as the transcript could be made up, passed the House March 12, 1901, and read as follows:

Resolved, that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish this House with the following: Originals or copies of all letters, records, books, documents, papers and vouchers of every nature, kind and description whatsoever, relative to transactions of the Executive Department of the Government from the annexation of these Islands to the United States to date.

That the Governor submit to this House the correspondence between the President of the late Republic of Hawaii and A. S. Hartwell, the alleged unofficial delegate to Washington during the so-called transition period.

Mr. Gillilan got through a resolution calling on Superintendent of Public Works McCandless for copies of the correspondence relating to ownership of the Naval wharf at the foot of Richards street, and Mr. Monsarrat finally got his resolution in shape asking Attorney General Dole for correspondence relating to the removal of Judge McManu of Hamakua, the resignation of H. S. Overend as deputy sheriff at Hamakua and the appointment of Mr. Lyman in his place. This is the information which the Attorney General had previously declined to give.

Three resolutions for appropriations were introduced and two of them adopted; one by Kaauwai for \$5,400 for a school house and cottage at Kapaa, Kauai, and one by Keiki for \$5,000 for improving Saratoga road, Waikiki, which runs close to his house and connects Waikiki road with the Beach road.

Hihilo was not so fortunate and his resolution asking for \$15,000 for roads and bridges for Lahaina district was laid upon the table, to come up with the appropriation bill.

Mr. Puuki brought in the only petitions, two for appropriations aggregating \$45,000 for roads and bridges on Kauai. This, too, will come up with the appropriation bill. The same course was taken with a resolution reported back from the public expenditures committee asking for \$3,000 for roads in Puna.

One bill came back from the committee, the school library bill, by Kawaioho. The finance committee recommended that the bill be tabled until the House could find out where the money was to come from to buy the libraries, which report was adopted.

The "spectre of the House," Frederick's Hawaiian Tramways franchise bill, turned up again, but Mr. Makakau thought it better "stay out," and back to the table it went after the trouble had been gone through with of suspending the rules to take it up. The plan was to send it to Makakau's committee on public lands and internal improvements, to which had been referred the big petitions that came in last Monday in relation to it, but there was no trouble in shelving the bill again.

Vice Speaker Beckley made another good record for himself in the despatch of business and the House adjourned about noon on motion of Mr. Robertson with another clean slate—all business disposed of.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday owing to the absence of President Raymond on Maui.

THE DAY IN THE COURTS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The special term of the First Circuit Court opened with a very quiet day yesterday and adjourned about 3 p. m. until Monday morning. The term will be continued until the cases on hand are attended to.

A lengthy brief was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Andrews and Peters, attorneys for relator in the matter of an application of W. T. Schmidt for a writ of mandamus against A. E. Humphreys. The facts are reviewed and the defense of the First Circuit Court Judge is taken up in paragraphs and answered, numerous citations being quoted to support each statement. The headings of the sections of relator's brief are in denial of the allegations of respondent, and are as follows:

"The alternative writ was properly entitled and stated facts sufficient to entitle relator to relief."

"It is the duty of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii to issue mandamus to vacate and set aside illegal orders of inferior tribunals, on authority of the statutes of the Territory of Hawaii, and decision interpreting the same, and like statutes and like decisions of other jurisdictions."

"That relator had no other full, speedy and adequate remedy except by writ of mandamus."

"That the First Judge had no power or authority to make the order complained of."

"That the writ of mandamus does not ask the Circuit Judge to perform an impossibility, as alleged, but that he should vacate an illegal, improper and invalid order."

The brief occupies thirteen closely type-written pages and each paragraph under the above headings is taken up at considerable length, with citations of cases of similar nature.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Application was filed yesterday for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii by J. J. Dunne. The applicant avers himself to be a graduate of the Hastings College of Law of California, and that since the year 1893 he has been in the practice of law as an attorney and counselor in all the courts of the State of California; also, in the year 1893, being admitted to practice and become an officer of the Supreme Court of the United States. Certificates of such admissions are filed with the application; also, application's diplomas of graduation from the law department of the University of California, under the degree of Bachelor of Laws and the academic degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Applicant's credentials were accepted and his application accepted, whereupon he filed his oath as an attorney. Mr. Dunne is to be the Assistant Attorney General of Hawaii.

Rufus A. Lyman yesterday filed an application for admission to the bar with the Supreme Court, and upon acceptance of his application filed his oath as an attorney. His application states that he has held the following offices: Local Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit Court, for four years from 1893; secretary to Governor of Hawaii from April, 1894, to 1895; or thereabouts; Lieutenant Governor of Island of Hawaii, from 1895 until the death of His Majesty Lunalilo; tax assessor for District of Hilo, for 1895 and 1896; and collector of taxes in Hilo District during 1895 and 1896; collector of taxes for the law of Hawaii, about 1897; Folsom Street of Hilo from 1897 to 1899; administrator of private ways and water rights in Hamakua from 1890 to 1891; deputy sheriff and prosecuting officer of Hamakua, from 1897 to 1899, and of the Island of Hawaii from 1896 to 1900; boundary commissioner for Hawaii from 1897 to 1899 and from 1894 to the present time; he has also acted as Hawaiian Interpreter at some of the sessions of the Third and Fourth Circuits, and as assistant clerk of the Fourth Circuit.

Mr. Lyman also avers that he is familiar with the laws of Hawaii and the practice of law in all the courts, and has read all the ten volumes of the Supreme Court decisions.

COURT NOTES.

Full and complete satisfaction of judgment was yesterday acknowledged by the plaintiff in the case of M. G. Silva vs. Chas. S. Desky, by Robertson & Wilder, his attorneys.

A notice of motion was filed yesterday by Francis J. Berry, attorney for defendant, in the case of the Territory vs. Endo, giving notice that at 9 o'clock this morning defendant will move the First Circuit Court to set the action for trial at an early date.

PROBATE.

A supplementary inventory in the estate of Amalia Joy, deceased, was filed yesterday by Mary A. Lee, administrator, enumerating articles of personal property to the value of \$3, in addition to the articles already enumerated in a former inventory.

GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

Hearing was had yesterday in the First Circuit Court of the petition of C. Kahalo, the adopted father of Wahine-hooika and Kaahana, for his appointment as guardian over the person and estate of said two minors. The court granted the petition and appointed Kahalo guardian under bond of \$300.

A master's report was filed yesterday in re the guardianship of William A. Hall and Annie Hall, stating that the master, J. A. Thompson, after examining all accounts and reports of William O. Smith, guardian of said minors, finds them to be correct in all particulars and recommends that in accordance with the guardian's petition, said guardian be discharged with his commissions, said minors having, as averted in said petition, no account of age.

A guardian's bond in the sum of \$1,000 was filed yesterday by B. W. Houghtaling, as guardian of the person and property of George S. Houghtaling, an insane person. B. W. Houghtaling was by the court appointed guardian, and letters of administration issued to him.

An order for discharge was issued by the Judge of the First Circuit of Thomas Metcalf, the guardianship matter of Thomas Metcalf, discharging David Dayton from his duties as guardian, according to the prayer of his petition, Thomas Metcalf, minor, having become of age, and all accounts appearing correct and satisfactory.

T. M. Starkey left yesterday on the Mariposa for a six months' trip through England and the continent. This will be Mr. Starkey's first visit to his home in England for twenty years.

MORE AUTOS AND A CHANCE TO COMPETE WITH THE TRAM

PRESIDENT J. B. ATHERTON and Manager L. T. Grant of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, Limited, are highly elated over the successful introduction of the automobile service in Honolulu. Mr. Atherton said yesterday that had the company twenty more vehicles they could have been put to excellent use in supplying the demands of the public. He says the public has shown its approval of the automobiles, as the rigs are upon the streets day and night.

One feature of the service that has impressed itself upon the public is the lessening of the rates of fare below those charged by the horse car lines, especially in the business district where two persons are carried for the same price that the hacks charged for one.

Mr. Atherton was asked whether the company intended to increase its number of automobiles.

"Well, Manager Grant is in hopes that this can be done, for it can be seen that we shall need them soon; in fact we need them right now, but we have held no directors' meeting and cannot do so until Mr. Tenney returns from the Coast. The company, you must understand, has been to a great expense in bringing automobiles to Honolulu, purchasing property and putting up the plant, and we may have to go a little slow before making too great an outlay."

"We believe that the system has been successfully launched and that the public appreciates it. Of course there has been some trouble in adjusting the

autos, but these are being overcome gradually. We are thousands of miles away from the factory and when we need some portion for a rig that is not here it takes a long time to get the part from the manufacturers. Then again, we have not got our power down to a fine point and at times the batteries are undercharged and a driver occasionally finds himself stranded a long way from the power house. But even in this respect we are improving, and so, soon, I don't believe there will be anything to complain of."

"It is surprising how the ladies of this city have taken to the autos. They are used a great deal during the day by them for shopping. They are large and roomy and hold lots of packages and that's a point in their favor."

It is also understood that Manager Grant is considering arrangements with the Moana hotel, the Hotel Annex and other beach resorts to establish a line of auto-buses to run between the city and Waikiki in competition with Paale's tram cars. These 'busses' will be equipped with powerful batteries and can carry as many persons as an ordinary street railway car of the Paale description. They will parallel the King street car line and will cut the time down almost half.

A further improvement may be the introduction of a parcel delivery system, with auto vehicles especially constructed with this end in view. If the plans come to a focus, Manager Grant will leave for the Coast to make arrangements to have the 'busses' and other necessary vehicles down here.

ECHO FROM MAINLAND

The following is from the San Francisco Call of March 17th:

The conflict in the Episcopal or English church in the Hawaiian Islands, which has been waged with varying intensity for the last quarter of a century, has received a fresh impetus, and a determined effort is being made by the American element to get rid of the English Bishop Willis and secure either an American as his successor or at least the protection of the American branch of the Episcopal church.

Rev. George Wallace, late of San Mateo and for several years chaplain to the Bishop of Hawaii, speaking of the trouble in the islands says: "One of the most embarrassing questions that will come before the triennial convention of the Episcopal church in October next will be the settlement of future relations to the church in the United States. Heretofore the church in the islands has been fostered and supported by the American branch of the Episcopal church, which furnished a bishop and has contributed largely to the temporalities of the distant diocese, whose diocesan was subject only to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Since the annexation the English society has relinquished all authority and withdrawn its contributions for the reason that it has no right or disposition to exercise jurisdiction in what is beyond doubt American territory. The future existence of the diocese of Hawaii therefore depends entirely upon the action of the church in the United States at the convention."

Bishop Potter, on a recent visit to Hawaii, could not promise to continue the present diocesan organization of the islands. There are only about 1000 members in the whole territory and as there is no prospect of an increase, manifestly a bishop must be supported by our own church, which is not disposed to embark upon an unnecessary enterprise.

There would be no difficulty whatever if Bishop Willis of Hawaii would resign and transfer the valuable property of the Hawaiian diocese to the American church, and allow that organization to determine its future. Bishop Willis is, it is said, averse to any proposition that does not carry with it his continuance in office. He has been the cause of the trouble in the islands by his refusal to yield the title to all the church property which he claims, belongs to the Episcopal church, held by him in trust. The prospect of a long and bitter litigation is one that meets with no favor in the American church and will not be permitted. Bishop Willis is aged and will not live many years longer, and then an amicable settlement can be easily arrived at by the British and American prelates.

"During the entire administration of the present Bishop of Hawaii there has been a conflict between the Bishop on one hand and the priests and laity on the other. The Bishop is an autocrat in ecclesiastical matters, stubborn to the last degree and exceedingly opinionated. The Bishop is independent of the laity as far as salary is concerned and has managed to acquire all the property of the diocese. The people have nothing, whatever to say and only a small element ever attend church. Bishop Willis has caused the hostility of the wealthy American element by persistent opposition to annexation."

"This conflict, which is exciting such deep interest in the church in the United States, is without precedent in the whole history of the church. An attack upon the prerogatives of bishops is dangerous and even the wealthy American element by persistent opposition to annexation."

HAS THE SHAH BEEN CONVERTED?

LONDON, March 16.—The reiteration of this report that the Shah of Persia had become a Christian during his European tour last year was the cause of an insurrection at Teheran recently, which, but for the prompt action of the military authorities, would probably have resulted disastrously. According to a dispatch from Constantinople a mob of fanatic Moslems worked themselves into a frenzy, stormed the arsenal at Teheran, armed themselves with such weapons as were available and, sweeping everything before them, attacked the Shah's palace with the avowed purpose of massacring the inmates. The troops were mobilized to receive them, and after a desperate fight the fanatics were routed, leaving seventy-five dead and many more wounded upon the scene of the conflict. But for the death of their leader, who was strangled by the military commander, the fanatics would probably have continued the battle until many more lives had been sacrificed.

VICTIMS OF INDIANS.

Probable Fate of a Young Mining Operator at Nome.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 15.—There is a strong suspicion that Harry Moran, a wealthy young mining operator of Cape Nome, and son of a prominent society woman of Chicago, has been murdered near Cape Mudge, 150 miles from Vancouver. A J. Kinney, a millionaire railway operator of Chicago, connected with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, is here looking up the details of the case.

Moran's death was reported two weeks ago. He was alleged to have been drowned with another man named Fields Foley, with whom he had gone on a ten days' hunting voyage. They disappeared and their boat was found floating bottom up. The conclusion was natural that Moran and his companion were drowned. Two days ago, however, the party searching for their bodies, found remains of a campfire on the shore, and near it were blood stains. This was exactly opposite where the boat was found, and from this place it could easily have been run adrift. Shreds of clothing were found in the vicinity, and the party reports that there must have been a struggle between the men and whoever was responsible for their deaths. The theory at present is that they were murdered and robbed by a party of Indians, although the redskins

have recently shown no signs of outbreak. Moran had a fine gold watch and several rings. He owned considerable mining property on Valdes Island, a short distance from where the boat was found. He was well known in Nome, and cleaned up nearly \$100,000 in lucky speculations there. His father died some years ago, and his widowed mother, who lives in Chicago, has large interests there.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO, March 18.—As a sequel to a chicken theft Charles Rinck was shot and killed by Daniel Peters. Within ten minutes after the shooting a large crowd gathered at Peters' home and threatened to lynch him, but the timely arrival of a patrol wagon with policemen prevented any more violence. The cause of the quarrel was the theft of fifteen chickens from Rinck's hen roost. Four of the missing hens were, it is claimed, found in Peters' chicken coop. Rinck, accompanied by his 4-year-old daughter, went out to get a warrant for Peters' arrest. When near Peters' house he met Peters and accused him of stealing the chickens. Witnesses say Peters drew his revolver and fired four shots at Rinck, all taking effect. While the fatal shots were being fired, Rinck's baby girl clasped her father's knees, too frightened to move. Her clothing was dyed crimson with the life-blood of her father.

VAST TRACTS FOR FARMERS

ST. PAUL, March 16.—President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific left St. Paul last night for New York on one of the most important missions in recent years, said to involve the sale of all the land owned by the Northern Pacific west of the Missouri river. The purchase price is given at \$40,000,000, and it is understood that this sum will be used to retire preferred stock.

The purchasers of this land are said to be Eastern capitalists, who have perfected a syndicate and who will undertake to encourage settlement and cultivation of the land by Eastern farmers, such as are now heading Westward in the homeseekers' movement each week.

President Mellen has always been disposed to sell this land, as several millions of acres have already been disposed of, but could not find a purchaser with sufficient capital to take the whole amount. The retirement of the Northern Pacific preferred stock, much of which is in the hands of the stockholders of the old organization with funds thus realized, will have the effect of creating a handsome surplus of earnings over the present dividends, which may be diverted to various sources in the liquidation of bonds of indebtedness for betterment of the road.

HE WANTED NO SUCH PATIENT.

"There now," said the doctor, "you go on taking this medicine till it is all used up. Then come back and let me have a look at you."

This was in December, 1896. The woman put the package in her pocket and went home. When the stuff had been consumed, as directed, she called again. The specialist looked at her and made up his mind in a minute. "I will have nothing to do with you as a patient," he said. "It's no use. You are past help; you are worse than when you were here before; I can see the bones through your skin now. What I tell is the truth, and you will be wise not to deceive yourself with hopes that can only break down under you."

Rather hard, ugly talk; but from a common-sense point of view the doctor was right. For four years Mrs. Agnes Briggs of Norwood Terrace, Paddington, near Brisbane, Queensland, had suffered what she calls "dreadful torment and pain" from dysentery. She tried everything advertised or recommended to cure it, without success.

She was an out-patient at the hospital for more than a twelvemonth and an in-patient for two months. The medical men interested themselves in the case; they tried right and left for the true treatment, but were not able to lay hands on it. This seemed strange to her, as she did not realize how persistent, and frequently fatal, an ailment of dysentery is. She had never read the reports of army surgeons on that point, and possibly you have not.

"During my illness," says Mrs. Briggs, "I ate but little; food did not nourish me, and I grew worse and worse, and thinner and thinner. For three years I did a trifle of work and then I had to give in."

(At this crisis she consulted the specialist, whose frank opinion has been quoted.)

"From January to October, 1897," continues the lady, "I could do nothing whatever. Even my children were cared for by friends. My mother did all the housework and, on seeing me, she often burst out crying. I was so emaciated and weak, she was sure I must die soon."

"And now comes my extraordinary cure—a cure so wonderful and unexpected that my friends insisted on calling it a miracle."

"A lady urged me to drop all other medicines and use Mother Siegel's Syrup only. Before finishing the first bottle I was better, and after taking it three months I was in splendid health and have been ever since. People can hardly believe that the strong, healthy woman they see now is identical with the skeleton they knew and pined two years ago."

Mrs. Agnes Briggs, Sept. 21st, 1899.

Mrs. Annie Mathams of Prince street, Latrobe Terrace, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland, who commended the Syrup to Mrs. Briggs, vouches, in writing, to the truth of the above statement.

TRIAL OF BULGARIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—At the first day of the trial of the nineteen Bulgarians accused of belonging to the revolutionary committee at Sofia and of fomenting disorder in Salonica, Monastir and Komova, a sensation was created by a declaration of two of the accused that the confessions previously made by them were extorted by the use of bastinado and by other ill-treatment to which they were subjected while in prison. Now they deny the charges brought against them.

CUBA MAY TAKE UP ARMS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17.—

News reaches here from good authority that a rebellion against the United States is being planned in Cuba. This information comes from a member of Mayor Bowden's family, who is a resident of Cuba, and he asserts of his own knowledge that the extreme element is greatly in the majority and they are today secretly preparing for war and are making heavy purchases of arms and ammunition.

The statement creates considerable excitement among the large Cuba colony here. HAVANA, March 17.—The week opens with a strong disposition on the part of a large majority of the members of the constitutional convention immediately to vote for the rejection of the Platt amendment. A question has arisen, however, with regard to the terms of the amendment. The delegates are not certain whether it is final and in the nature of an ultimatum or is open to modification by the President. Conflicting statements have been made by the Military Governor regarding its finality. Some members of the convention are disposed to submit proposals substantially modifying the terms of the amendment if it is not absolute and final.

The general sentiment of the committee on relations is that the convention should proceed with calm deliberation respecting the rights and interests of the United States while preserving both the form and the substance of Cuban independence.

The idea is growing that the amendment is a violation of the joint resolution of Congress declaring for Cuban independence, as an unwarranted dictation of conditions to a free and independent people and an exercise of sovereignty, control and jurisdiction over them. There is a suggestion that this question be submitted to the United States Supreme Court for determination.

The principal question at the present time, however, is to be with regard to the Platt amendment and the advisability of submitting it to President McKinley, because of lack of confidence in General Wood. The complaint is made that the opinion on relations submitted to the Governor has not been acknowledged.

LOOMIS DOING HIS FULL DUTY

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It can be stated upon authority that up to the present no complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis, Minister to Venezuela, by the Venezuelan Government, nor has there been any suggestion from that source that his withdrawal would be acceptable. The official again declares that Mr. Loomis has been doing his duty and no more than his duty, and as he has acted under instructions from his own Government there is not the least apprehension that any attempt will be made to hold him personally responsible for the friction that has followed the attempt to settle the asphalt controversy.

This belief on the part of the officials is confirmed by Senator Piddie, the Venezuelan charge here, who has stated that the Venezuelan Government has only the kindest feeling toward Mr. Loomis and that the attacks which are said to have been made upon the Minister came from irresponsible newspapers which certainly did not represent the Venezuelan Government.

RAID OF BURGLARS.

They Imprison a Clerk and Loot the Safe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Burglars entered the Metropolitan car barn at Elmwood and St. John avenues in this city early this morning, overpowered Ervin Lockwood, the night clerk, and looked him in the cloakroom. The safe was blown open with dynamite and \$141 taken. Lockwood was alone in the office when he heard a knock at the front door. When he asked what was wanted one of the men covered him with a revolver and commanded him to throw up his hands and keep still. The intruders forced Lockwood to go through the conductor's room into a small cloakroom. They locked the door and one of the men stood guard for a time. The blowing up of the safe caused a terrific explosion, and scattered the money and other contents of the safe all over the floor.

The robbers hastily gathered up all the money they could, but in their haste they left \$90 on the floor. As a result of the explosion much of the interior of the office was wrecked, and some combustible material took fire. Lockwood extinguished the flames with some difficulty.

Kerosene Famine Over.

The arrival of the bark Andrew Welch, Captain Drew, yesterday morning from San Francisco, has relieved the coal oil market. While a famine of kerosene was threatened, there is now no danger of such a condition. The Welch brought 4,000 cases of coal oil.

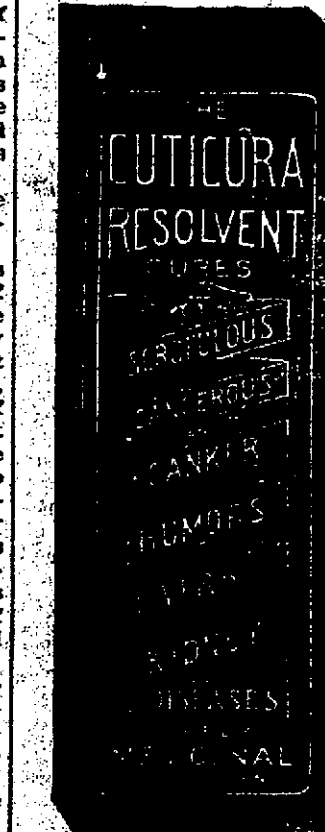
The Welch also brought a big pump for the Waiolu plantation. She has a general cargo, including machinery. Four horses came on deck. The following passengers arrived on the bark: H. C. Arwater and wife, Mrs. F. Drake and son, W. W. Copeland, F. H. Brunson and W. Gray. The Welch came down from San Francisco in eighteen days, and experienced a very pleasant trip.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Walit of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents, Hawaii Territory.

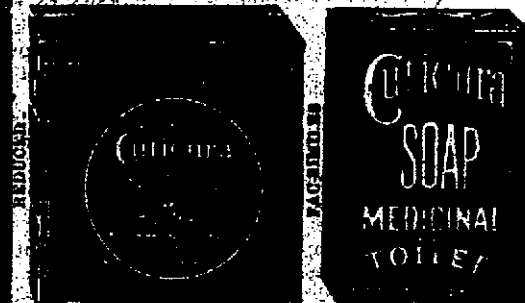
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